

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE TARIFF-MUDDLE: HOUSE AND PRESIDENT vs. THE SENATE.

THE Tariff Conference, or rather the Democratic members of it, have been unable to agree on any settlement of the differences between the House and the Senate, and a disagreement was reported to the two Houses of Congress on July 19. The



CONGRESSMAN WILSON.

House conferees insisted on free coal and iron-ore, lower duties on articles in the schedules relating to wool, iron, and steel, which the Senate conferees refused to yield. But the greatest difficulty in the way of an agreement was the sugar-schedule, the House conferees refusing to accept the provisions of the Senate as objectionable to the people and unduly favorable to the Sugar Trust. Mr.

Wilson created a sensation by reading a private letter to himself from President Cleveland, in which the Senate amendments are strongly denounced as inconsistent with the Democratic platform and principles. Mr. Cleveland urges Representative Wilson to hold fast to the doctrine of free raw materials. Mr. Cleveland expresses himself as follows on this subject:

"It must be admitted that no Tariff-measure can accord with Democratic principles and promises or bear a genuine Democratic badge that does not provide for free raw material.

"In the circumstances, it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all Tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free-list and the protection of Tariff-taxation be placed around the iron-ore and coal of corporations and capitalists.

"How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principles?

"It is quite apparent that this question of free raw materials does not

admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate or Tariff-taxation, great or small, is alike violative of Democratic principle and Democratic good faith."

Of the sugar-schedule, the President says that there is no inconsistency in treating sugar as a taxable article for purposes of revenue, although the feeling of the people against Trusts is such that even incidental protection to them is provocative of distrust and suspicion. With regard to the Income-Tax, this significant passage occurs in the letter:

"You know how much I deprecated the incorporation in the proposed Bill of the Income-Tax feature. In matters of this kind, however, which do not violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine, we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our Democratic brethren. I think there is a general agreement that this is a party-duty."



SENATOR GORMAN, OF MARYLAND.

Mr. Cleveland indicates in conclusion that he prefers no Tariff-legislation at all to the passage of the Senate Bill, using these words:

"The Democracy of the land plead most earnestly for the speedy completion of the Tariff-legislation which their representatives have undertaken, but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of Democratic principles."

The President's unexpected interference in the Tariff-struggle caused such astonishment in the House that few ventured to express an opinion about its propriety or probable effect. The House, after some discussion, voted non-concurrence in the Senate amendments, and asked for another conference, reappointing its first conferees.

In the Senate, the President's interference was bitterly resented and denounced. Senators Vest and Smith defended the Senate Bill as a measure worthy of Democratic support, and deprecated the President's attempt to influence legislation by methods repugnant to the Constitution. The President, they said, was not the only Tariff-reformer in the Democratic Party, and was not

entitled to sit in judgment upon the Senators who framed and passed the best Reform Bill that it was possible to enact at this juncture. Senator Hill, without commending the President's interference, defended his attitude on the question of free raw materials and urged the Senate to recede from its amendments.

The prospect at this writing is that the Senate will vote to stand



SENATOR SMITH, OF NEW JERSEY.

by its amendments, and offer the President the choice between the "perfidious" Senate Bill and no Bill at all.

Press-Comment on the President's Letter.

Honest Enough to Fight at a Risk.—"Republicans know that he is wrong in principle, and yet they have to commend him heartily for his upright and manly fidelity to his own belief. . . . He is fanatical enough to believe what the Democratic Party has been declaring in all these years. He is honest enough to fight for it, even at some risk. The country will certainly give him credit for that, as it has done for his vigorous suppression of the Debs rebellion, without forgetting his errors in the past and the mischievous conduct of his friends in the present."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

Just and Natural Indignation.—"Mr. Cleveland speaks with just and natural indignation of the treason to the Democratic Party involved in these duties. He needs no excuse for his 'earnest appeal' to Mr. Wilson that he strenuously insist upon party-honesty and good faith, and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles. He is right when he says: 'I believe these absolutely necessary conditions to the continuance of Democratic existence.' In such strong words he but expresses his view of his responsibility, not merely as a party leader, but as the single representative, of undoubted authority, of the prevailing sentiment of the Nation."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

A Suitable Time for a New Precedent.—"The letter of President Cleveland to Chairman Wilson is both timely and just. It may be, as some Senators say, unprecedented. If so, this is a suitable time to make a precedent. Mr. Cleveland had a perfect right to send the letter to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson had an equal right to read the letter in the House or to send it to the clerk's desk to be read if the House was willing. The Senators, each and all, have the equal right to vote for or against the President's views. This is a comprehensive statement of the case, and it cannot be considered as alarming in any point of view. Nor can it be said that 'undue pressure' has been brought to bear on Senators by the President. Our history does not show the existence of danger to liberty in that quarter. As a matter of fact, the sayings of a President are of little avail with Senators or Representatives unless those sayings find a response among the constituencies. Probably, Mr. Cleveland's desire and intention were to awaken such a response, and it is to be hoped that he may succeed in doing so."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

A New Precedent—Old Pluck Shown.—"The President's letter is an extraordinary performance. In the first place, it is unprecedented that the Executive should thus directly interpose his hand in the process of legislation. He has his legitimate part. But in the contemplation of the Constitution and in ordinary practice, he fulfils it either by addressing Congress as a body or by reviewing its completed action. To interfere with legislation while in progress through Congress by taking part with a committee of one House against a committee of the other, is something unusual and open to serious question. Grant's letter to Senator Jones on the Inflation Bill was sent under entirely different circumstances. The President's position at such a time will not be unknown. There is no lack of decorous means of letting his friends understand his wishes. But whether his position in the present case is right or wrong, this particular method of exercising his influence involves a new precedent."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"A mere politician would have kept hands off, but President Cleveland has shown before this that he has the courage of his convictions, and he sometimes wins where others would fail, simply because he is bold enough to talk plainly and forcibly to his colleagues and the public. There is no lack of frankness in this letter, which in courteous terms scourges the Senate for having abandoned Democratic principles in amending the Wilson Bill."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"[The letter and appeal] mean that the limit to base treachery and cowardly subserviency has been reached; that the people's House is still the people's House, true and loyal to the trust committed to it in 1892, and that the people's President still stands, as he has always stood, the firm and faithful champion of the people's rights, and the resolute expounder and executor of the people's will. It means that the political traitors and renegades will not be allowed to compel ratification by the President and

Congress of the sordid compact by which they have secured legislation for Trusts and monopolies at the expense of the honor of the Democratic Party and the best interests of the American people."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, Baltimore.

"Some will say it will complicate the situation and awake opposition to Executive interference; others, that the President has spoken the right word at the right time. He is a cautious as well as a bold man. He would not have spoken at this late hour unless it clearly appeared that the word was needed. We incline to the view that the letter will have the effect of marshaling the reform forces in Congress to a successful stand against the rascally combination headed by Gorman."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

"President Cleveland has once more, at a perilous moment, come to the rescue of the Democratic Party from its own less reputable elements, and, whether he succeeds or not in his laudable purpose, he deserves great credit for the endeavor. He has simply done his duty, even though he has done more than he was strictly called upon to do by his oath of office or the specific functions of his position. And every honest man who likes to see courage and fair dealing in politics as in other things will hope, whether he be Protectionist or Free-Trader, that the President will succeed in stiffening the backbone of the Democratic Party so that it will stand up to its professed principles like men."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Providence.

"From first to last the President's letter rings with a dauntless determination to keep the vows he took upon himself when he assumed the leadership of the Democratic Party and to hold the party to the pledges it made. Whoever else may have faltered in devotion to Tariff-Reform, it is abundantly clear that he has not, and that he is not to be swerved from his devotion or seduced into a modification of his convictions by any considerations of expediency or policy."—*Free Press (Dem.)*, Detroit.

"There was a gross impropriety in this attempt on the part of the Executive to overawe and browbeat the legislative branch of the Government. The Constitution contemplates that when the President wants to address Congress he does it through a Message, but Grover Cleveland treats this Constitutional provision with contempt. His latest method of influencing Congress is wholly unprecedented, and recalls Cromwell's treatment of Parliament. He assumes the right to dictate to that body what sort of a Tariff Bill it shall pass, prescribing with unheard-of arrogance what concessions must be made in conference."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

"From the President's Free-Trade point of view he is clearly in the right. Party discipline must be observed and party principles must be lived up to, or there is no use for that party."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Chicago.

"President Cleveland's intervention in the work of the Tariff-conferrees is without any parallel in our history. That musty document, the Constitution of the United States, commits to Congress the duty of legislation, and gives to the Executive the right to approve or disapprove after the work of Congress has been sent to him. But these Constitutional processes are too slow for President Cleveland."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

"Mr. Cleveland's letter to Congressman Wilson is not to be looked at as an official communication from the Executive mansion. It gives his personal views regarding the course which the Democrats of the House should take in their contest with the Senate over the Tariff Bill. In giving these, he speaks not as the President of the United States, but as the leading Democrat of the country, as a statesman who represents far better than any other member of the party can claim to do the Tariff-sentiments of the Democratic masses."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

"The President [in his letter] expresses pungently and unequivocally the thought that is in the minds of the masses of the Democratic Party who have been observing the extraordinary course of the Senate."—*The Herald (Dem.)*, Rochester.

"Whatever may be the result of Mr. Cleveland's letter, no one can deny that he is heroically performing his duty."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

"No matter what object he had in view, it was a serious transgression for the President of the United States to attempt to influence legislation by means of a letter sent to Chairman Wilson, with the avowed purpose, no doubt, of permitting Mr. Wilson to

make its contents known to Congress and the public."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Newark, N. J.

"Whatever we may say as to the questions involved, it must be admitted that the interference of the President is unprecedented and uncalled for."—*The Commercial Gazette (Rep.)*, Cincinnati.

"It is a defiant and threatening interference of the Executive with the Legislative department of the Government."—*The Palladium (Rep.)*, New Haven.

"Many citizens of both parties undoubtedly regret that the President ever signed his name to the letter in Mr. Wilson's possession."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Boston.

"President Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson is calculated to stiffen the backbone of the House in its stand against the Senate amendments to the Tariff Bill, if the House needed such bracing and encouragement."—*The Register (Dem.)*, Wheeling, W. Va.

"There is a tremendous body of angry public opinion back of that letter to Chairman Wilson, and this is what troubles the Senatorial bandits."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield, Mass.

"It is the utterance of an earnest, honest advocate of a principle who sees that principle endangered; it is the utterance of an earnest party man who dislikes to see his party going wrong or failing in its duty; it is a timely and patriotic deliverance which ought to bring the Democratic leaders to their senses."—*The Sentinel (Dem.)*, Indianapolis.

"Democrats who hope that Congressmen and Senators will yet settle their differences and agree upon a Democratic Tariff Bill will greet this positive, bold, and aggressive stand by the Administration for the success of Tariff-Reform with renewed hopes."—*The American (Dem.)*, Nashville.

"It is a noble letter which the President has written, one of the most forceful and convincing of his public utterances."—*The Journal (Dem.)*, New Bedford, Mass.

STRIKE-AFTERTHOUGHTS.

THE Federal troops have been withdrawn from Chicago, and the great railroad-strike is practically at an end. The strikers have not returned to work in a body, but train-service is no longer obstructed on the main lines. Here and there, strikers resort to violence, but the outbreaks are not serious. The Investigating Commission has not yet been appointed by President Cleveland, he having made a complete restoration of order a condition precedent to the naming of the Commission.

President Debs and other strike-leaders are in Cook County jail, charged with wilfully violating the Federal Court's injunction issued on July 2. The alleged violations are represented by messages and orders sent by the leaders of the strike to various labor-bodies in which references were made to the strike and advice given directly or by implication in favor of continuing the struggle. The defendants refused to give bail and were sent to prison.

The House of Representatives passed a resolution indorsing President Cleveland's course in the strike, Congressmen Bland (Dem.) and Pence (Pop.) alone voting against it. Judge Cooley, of Michigan, a great authority on Constitutional Law, wrote to the President expressing his unqualified satisfaction with the attitude of the Federal Government, and declaring that a valuable lesson in Constitutional construction has been settled for all time.

The Strike Not a Failure, but a Grand Success.—"Far from the strike being a failure, it has been the grandest triumph ever achieved by the laboring man, and productive of good to his cause. It has inaugurated a movement in his favor which marks an era of advancement in civilization; a movement which approaches the acme of true democracy, strikes the shackles of subordination and helplessness from the limbs of the employee, and endows him with a right equal to that of his employer. And this right will henceforth not be an empty name, or a politic

phrase, but one recognized and enforced by the highest tribunals of the country.

"The strike has brought before the people of the country the wise suggestions of President Cleveland in his Message of 1886, recommending the creation of a National Board of Arbitration. The Chief Executive of the country has shown his willingness to appoint such a board temporarily under the O'Neil Law, which heretofore has been inoperative to all practical purposes, and a Bill has been introduced into the National Congress for the creation of a National Board of Arbitration. . . . Hereafter 'anarchy' will not be hurled at the heads of those who boldly assert that there are two sides to all questions. The President of the United States has said so when he expressed a willingness to appoint a temporary Board; for without there being two sides, each of which is entitled to the same degree of consideration, there could be no arbitration, and a Board appointed for such a purpose would be ridiculous. Such a Board will henceforth be one of the legally empowered institutions of the country, and the laboring man will henceforth have the satisfaction of knowing that the Government he helps to support is ever ready to interfere between him and oppression.

"In the light of these accomplishments and results it cannot be said that the strike has been a failure."—*The Sentinel (Dem.)*, Indianapolis.

The Futility of Strikes—Labor's Real Remedy.—"The strike as a beneficial force has had its day, not only because divided counsels on one side and superior organization on the other have made Capital master of the situation, but because the strike is now being used to prejudice and entail injury upon the cause of labor. Strikes of any consequence appear to be inseparable from violence and lawlessness, and there is no justification for these in our American system.

"Organized labor is doomed to be trampled under the feet of Capital and become its humiliated suppliant unless the domination of money-owners and money-lenders over our finances and over industries shall be brought to an end. The producers of the United States, who have a common cause with wage-earners, have the votes to effect this, and hence the power to restore prosperity. It can only be realized through the ballot and through a popular expression absolutely independent of either the Democratic or Republican Party, which now voices the purposes of concentrated wealth, favored corporations, Trusts and other organic phrases of an aggressive money-power."—*The News (Dem.)*, Denver.

The Responsibility of Wealth.—"One of the startling features of the strike-upheaval has been the clear revelation of the existence of a bitter class-feeling along the lines of riches and poverty. The angry utterances from the wage-class have not been more marked than the extreme resentment felt by the wealthy class, which has found private expression in a strangely violent manner. . . . But great wealth has also been responsible for much of the class-feeling that exists by its tendency to lavish and sensuous display and to a life of idle pleasures and excitements. Development in this direction has been astonishing since the war. Too suddenly and easily acquired in most cases, and untempered by any corresponding growth of the finer instincts and qualities, superfluous wealth is often exhibiting a disposition to scoff at homely virtues and simple ways of living, which was noticeably absent from the wealthy class two and three generations ago in this country.

"It is for the wealthy to consider how far they may be responsible for this unfortunate state of affairs. Undoubtedly the first cause of labor's uprising is the conviction that the great individual fortunes and the consequent striking disparity in the distribution of wealth arise generally out of unjust laws and industrial arrangements which confer great privileges upon the few."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

Capital Not Blameless.—"It is not to be hastily concluded that all the ills of society are to be found on the side of Labor. While we insist that there is no legitimate antagonism between Labor and Capital, yet we cannot fail, with our eyes open, to discover that there is quite as much on the side of Capital that needs legislation as there is to be found on the side of Labor, and if this is not recognized by legislators the latter will be forced by public opinion to discover that Capital is not blameless.

"What mean these Trusts about which we hear so much? What means the interference of Trusts in the legislation of

Congress? What means the presence of Trusts with their money in Washington during sessions of the Legislature? Labor-organizations are not to be found there. They have no money to spend. Their influence is through the ballot-box. But Trusts and combinations overrule the decisions of the people through the ballot-box. Will any one deny this? Will any one question the influence of these organizations and the monopolies they represent upon the peace and prosperity of the country? It will not be questioned that much of the unrest is due, not to labor-organizations altogether, but to monopolies chiefly."—*The Commercial Gazette (Rep.)*, Cincinnati.

The Danger of a Repressive Policy.—"It is a sorry spectacle—that of large classes of workingmen, through the mistaken and perverted application of a good principle, gradually converted by the force of circumstance to a state of sullen and chronic discontent; men naturally patriotic and law-abiding, but becoming filled with the spirit of resistance to law and led to regard the power of Government and the instruments of order with a hostility that promises to abide in a feeling of settled animosity.

"This is one of the problems that must be thoughtfully and wisely dealt with, for with increasing dissatisfaction and turbulence among the working-classes wholesome industrial and social conditions cannot be looked for."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

Universal Strike Coming.—"The only trouble with the strike was that it was not large enough. Not enough men struck. But every big strike makes the next one larger; so there is hope. The Capitalist papers, that have no conception of anything but every man for himself, could not understand it. They could not see why carpenters in Eastport and workmen in Sacramento should strike because of employees at Pullman. Belgium could have explained it. The Belgians recently wanted universal suffrage. The Government would not grant it. Consequently the Belgian Socialists organized a universal strike. What more foolish from the Capitalist position than for miners to leave their mines, and carpenters their benches, because the Government would not grant universal suffrage? Yet this is what they did, and in three days after they had voted it down, the Belgian Assembly hurried together and enacted universal suffrage. The United States is a large country, and to develop here a universal strike is not easy, but it will come."—*Twentieth Century (Socialist)*, New York.

ARBITRATION, COMPULSORY OR VOLUNTARY?

THE great railroad-strike has converted nearly the entire American Press to the principle of arbitration. There is a difference of opinion on the question whether the arbitration should be compulsory or voluntary, but that it is the duty of employers and employees alike to avoid conflict and save the public from the inconvenience accompanying strikes and boycotts by submitting to arbitration is conceded even by those who have heretofore strenuously insisted on "the right of the employer to carry on his own business in his own way."

In Congress, besides the Bills of Congressmen O'Neil, Keifer, and Tawney, there is a new Bill introduced by Mr. Springer, which is a direct outgrowth of the great strike. It provides for compulsory arbitration under Federal authority in all cases of disputes between common carriers and their employees. A permanent board of National arbitrators is proposed, and arbitration is to be compulsory upon either party if demanded by the other. With regard to the enforcement of the decrees of the board, the cases are divided into two classes: in those cases where the difference is voluntarily submitted for settlement by both parties, the board is to have the power to render a decision and enter it on the records of some competent court, as a decree of that court, for enforcement. Where the board compels one or both of the parties to appear before it, it is not to have power to settle the dispute, but is to report to the President.

Only a Bid for the Labor Vote.—"The insanity of any such scheme is apparent at a glance. An arbitration decree that is not compulsory upon both parties is nugatory, and one that is

compulsory is no longer arbitration but tyranny. We have an Arbitration Act upon our statute-books already, and in the four or five years of its existence it has not amounted to a row of pins. President Cleveland has at length agreed to appoint a Commission under the Act, but such Commission will have no power save the innocuous one of making a report, drawing its pay, and going home again.

"An arbitration measure may be a good thing to catch votes: Mr. Springer knows best on that point; but as a means to the solution of labor-difficulties it must remain utterly impractical as long as employers care to run their own business and as long as human nature shall continue unchanged. Mr. Springer had better bring in a Bill for the eradication of the root of all evil from the human heart."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Chicago.

Compulsory Arbitration Impossible and Absurd.—"Suppose, for instance, that Congress were, out of the fathomless depths of its wisdom, to evolve a statute which should bring into existence a board of arbitration empowered to settle all differences of opinion between capital and labor. Suppose a strike in a large factory because the employer refuses to increase wages or reduce the hours of toil. The board of compulsory arbitration then notifies the disagreeing parties that it will sit at a certain time in a certain place. Suppose—as would most frequently occur—that neither the employer nor the workmen sought arbitration, and refused to sanction the proceedings. Would the recalcitrant witnesses be imprisoned until they consented to talk? But, supposing that they did testify, what power known to mankind and applicable in this age among this people could compel either of the parties to abide by the decision of the board? The Government's representatives might come to the conclusion that the employer was at fault, and would notify him that he must at once accede to the wishes of his one-time employees; but how could he be compelled to open his factory-doors if he had made up his mind to keep them shut? He might be adjudged guilty of contempt, but the chances are that his factory would remain closed, just the same. Or, if the verdict should be against the working-people and they be notified to return to their employment, would incarceration follow the refusal that would almost surely be consequent upon the finding of the court? It would not be an easy thing to provide prison-accommodations for five or six thousand factory-hands, and there would be some difficulty in securing conviction, anyhow. The compulsory-arbitration proposition is ridiculous in the extreme, and it is surprising that so many men in public life should discuss it seriously. It is impossible of application—absurd, unreasonable, impracticable, irrational, nonsensical."—*The Star (Ind.)*, Washington.

Merely a New Application of an Old Principle.—"Compulsory arbitration for the settlement of labor-disputes is held to be merely the application of a principle that is at the root of all jurisprudence. Compulsory lawsuits now take the place of settlements formerly adjusted in the prize-ring or with deadly weapons. If individuals can no longer lawfully settle disputes in the old and violent way, but must have recourse to the halls of justice, how much more reason for compelling great bodies of men and organized capitalists to submit their differences to the judgment of a properly constituted tribunal!

"The aim of tribunals organized to enforce the settlement of labor-differences should be to mete out justice as nearly as possible between the parties—justice to the employer as well as the employed. Contests over property interests, often involving vast sums of money, are now settled compulsorily in our courts, upon the motion of one of the litigants. What reason can be given why conflicts between capital and labor, which directly affect the peace and welfare of society, should not be settled by civil tribunals established for the purpose? Justice should be the end sought in this case as in the other. In the former, all the power of Government will be employed, if necessary, to enforce the ultimate decision. The conclusions of a labor-tribunal would be backed by the same power, reinforced by the weighty influence of American public opinion."—*The News (Dem.)*, Denver.

No Such Method as Compulsory Arbitration.—"If we only reflect on the matter for a moment, we shall see that there can be no such method of terminating disputes as 'compulsory arbitration.' The expression 'compulsory arbitration' would in the connection be, and is on its merits, a clear misnomer, or abuse of words; the proper expression would be 'compulsion.' It would be impossible to put arbitration on a statutory or legal basis

without making it compulsion more or less flimsily disguised. We might call it 'voluntary,' if we want to sugar-coat it as the pharmacists do with their pills; but the mere dubbing it voluntary would not remove from it the essential ingredient of compulsion. How could arbitration be legalized without the implication or subaudition of force of some sort to carry out the decisions of the arbitration board or court? And the intrusion of the element of force immediately does away with the 'voluntary' character of the arbitration arrangement."—*The Times-Democrat (Dem.)*, *New Orleans*.

The Right of the State to Intervene.—"No labor-organization can be mad enough to antagonize the principle of arbitration. A strike is only a prelude to proper arbitration and settlement of differences. The records will show that the strikers are usually the first to suggest this method of settling disputes, and that the employer ordinarily looks upon it as an unwarrantable interference with his private affairs."—*The Times (Dem.)*, *Chicago*.

Arbitration the Bed-Rock Principle of Government.—"This talk that arbitration cannot be made compulsory is sheer nonsense. At bottom the bed-rock principle of Government is compulsory arbitration. Law says to two persons who cannot agree on some question of practical importance: 'You must leave the settlement of your dispute to the arbitrament of the courts, and not disturb the peace or hinder the natural flow of things by a trial of strength and endurance.' That way of settling disputes is barbaric, and ought not to be allowed. The present trouble will not have been in vain if it shall advance, however little, the grand cause of industrial arbitration."—*Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, *Chicago*.

Both Capital and Labor Against Compulsion.—"The advocates of 'compulsory arbitration' must convert both employers and employees. No employer has yet been heard of who believes in it. All organizations of employees which have expressed their views are against it. It has been proposed in three successive conventions of the American Federation of Labor and defeated each time, and the American Railway Union is bitterly opposed to it. Workingmen do not believe in a system which would compel them to work on terms that they consider intolerable, any more than capitalists in a system which would compel them to hire men on wages that they cannot pay."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, *New York*.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN THE STRIKE.

ONE of the features of the discussion aroused by the railroad-strike that has attracted special interest is the attitude of the Southern Press regarding the use of Federal troops. Governor Altgeld's protest in behalf of "State rights" would, it was generally expected, awaken a cordial response in the South, if anywhere. As a matter of fact, the Southern papers have been almost unanimous in condemning Governor Altgeld's course and in sustaining the intervention of Federal troops. *The Evening Post* lays special stress on this fact:

An Issue Raised for the First Time Since the War.—"For the first time since the overthrow of secession and the restoration of the South to the Union, an issue has been raised in this country which directly and pointedly involves the question of Federal as against State authority. The response has been prompt, unanimous, and emphatic. The South sustains the President of the United States in his efforts to re-establish the authority of the Federal Government, and nowhere else in the whole country is greater readiness shown to support Mr. Cleveland in his assertion of nationality. . . .

"There have always been a good many suspicious and timid souls in the North who could never be brought to believe that the South had really given up the secession theory, and who, when pressed, would admit their conviction that, if a controversy should arise between the Federal Government and some force opposed to it, the Southern people would, at least, stand one side with folded hands, if they did not even resume a rebellious attitude. There was no use arguing with such people. 'Wait and see,' was their only reply. We have waited, and we now see. The veriest Bourbon of them all must now confess that the South

is thoroughly reconstructed, that the Union is fully re-established, and that the spirit of nationality is as strong to-day in the States which once composed the Confederacy as in any part of the North. The Debs rebellion has cost some lives and destroyed a good deal of property. But it was well worth while suffering these losses to have it so clearly proved, as it is to-day, that the time for rebellions against Federal authority in this country is forever past, and that among the most loyal subjects of the United States now are the men who sought the overthrow of the National Government a generation ago."

Southern Press-Comment.

"It was a proud day for the South when Senator John B. Gordon, a distinguished lieutenant-general of the Confederate States army, stood up in the Senate and made his patriotic speech, and when Senator John W. Daniel, the distinguished chief of staff and adjutant-general of Lieutenant-General Jubal A. Early, of the Confederate States army, introduced into the Senate his equally patriotic resolutions. . . . She [the South] is unanimous in her devotion to the Union of the States, which was created to insure domestic tranquillity, and her population, to a man, will join in suppressing all lawlessness and compelling obedience to the laws of the United States. This is the position of the South, this the character of her people, and she invites all mankind to examine into the case and say whether this is or is not so."—*The Times*, *Richmond*.

"Senator Gordon refuses to speak 'from a Southern standpoint' upon the matter of standing by the Federal Government in the lawful enforcement of its authority; nevertheless he voiced Southern sentiment in what he said. 'There is no geographical division of the country more loyal to the Government than the South.'"—*The News*, *Savannah*.

"The South knows as well as any section of the Union, if not better, the rights of the States and the National Government, and it cannot be misled by the protests of an Anarchist Governor like Altgeld, or cranks like Waite and Pennoyer, into opposing the Federal Government in its legitimate functions and duties. The strike has given the Southern States an opportunity of showing clearly what their views are on the question of the relations of the State and Federal Governments. Their views are not new or changed, but our Northern friends have simply failed to understand them. We are glad that they have awakened to this fact, and at last understand the South. The past year, with all its troubles, has accomplished one good purpose—it has enlightened the world, told it more about the South than the previous quarter of a century, and has shown this section's strength and power."—*The Times-Democrat*, *New Orleans*.

"It is all very well to talk rights and interference with State authority, but it is not simply State rights and local property that is being interfered with. A gentleman of this city telegraphed to Senator Walsh on this subject as follows: 'Chicago situation most distressing, but Governors of Illinois and Missouri eminently correct in resisting unsolicited invasion of Federal troops. The President's action is irresponsible military despotism, which should be stopped.' As the telegram was probably not sent for publication, we do not take the liberty of giving the sender's name. To this Senator Walsh replied, as follows: 'Local self-government is not involved in Chicago. Troops sent to preserve life and property. President Cleveland is right. He understands the situation. Patrick Walsh.' Everybody who knows Mr. Walsh knows that he believes in Home Rule as strongly as anybody, and would be as quick as any man to resist what he believed to be unwarranted outside interference with the rights of a State from any source whatever; but he rightly observes that 'local self-government is not involved in Chicago.'"—*The Chronicle*, *Augusta*.

"If the doctrine of State rights is vigorously upheld anywhere in this country, it is in the columns of the Southern Press. There we find maintained with zealous persistence the cardinal doctrine that 'all powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.' It is not likely that were the President's action an infringement of this doctrine, the Press of the South would remain silent; still less is it likely that were his action an infringement he would be applauded by the Southern Press; yet the Press does applaud, and without stint, the Press of the 'Cradle of the Confederacy,' and the Press of the

Confederacy's Capital, the Press of Montgomery, Richmond, Mobile, and New Orleans. The fact is significant and well worthy of the attention of the defenders of Governor Altgeld and his lately discovered views upon State rights."—*The Register, Mobile*.

"The President's action in sending troops to Chicago and in issuing his proclamation commanding the rioters to disperse was strictly within the letter and the spirit of the law governing the case."—*The Constitution, Atlanta*.

"During the Chicago riots there was a great waste of so-called patriotism. Senator Davis, of Minnesota, made a most eloquent and manly speech, every word of which we most heartily approved, and Senator Gordon, of Georgia, brought down the galleries with a few well-rounded loyal remarks.

"The occasion of all this extra excitement was a railroad-strike in Chicago by which the commerce of more than half the Continent was more or less interrupted, and with which President Cleveland dealt in the promptest and most effective way. He pursued the only course that he could have pursued, and would have been fully justified in ordering the whole military force of the country to the scene of the disturbances had such force been required to restore peace and enforce the orders of the United States Courts."—*The News and Courier (Dem.), Charleston*.

"While the sending of Federal troops to Chicago may have had no evil effect, it was the establishment of a precedent which is of more than doubtful character. The time may come when the sending of troops to Chicago may be made the warrant or excuse for the sending of troops where they may do a great deal of mischief in interfering with the domestic concerns of a sovereign State. We also sympathize with Bland when he inveighs against the granting of blanket injunctions which railroad-corporations find so little difficulty in obtaining from Federal judges. These injunctions are intended to restrict organizations of workingmen, and particularly their leaders, from doing almost every conceivable thing which will in any way advance their side of the contention with the corporation against which they have a grievance. The Federal Courts are entirely too subservient to rich and powerful corporations, and of late have grown exceeding bold in their efforts to assist them in their strikes with labor."—*The Register (Dem.), Columbia, S. C.*

"If the utterances of the South on this occasion [the sending of Federal troops to Illinois] have disarmed the foolish prejudices and jealousies that have sometimes been manifested in regard to this section, the losses incurred by the strike will not be wholly without benefit. The people of this vast country have often done each other injustice for the want of proper information, through ignorance of remote populations; and if we could all become acquainted, much of the sectional prejudice which occasionally manifests itself would be obliterated.

"We wish to point out that while the South has ever cherished the belief that the preservation of State rights was essential to the preservation of liberty in America, yet our people have never been hostile to the just exercise of the rights of the Federal Government. It is a narrow view to suppose that the South in the advocacy of State rights denies to the Federal Government its legitimate rights, powers, and duties."—*The News and Observer, Raleigh*.

HOW MISS WELLS' CRUSADE IS REGARDED IN AMERICA.

THE response of the British public and Press to the appeals of Miss Ida B. Wells in behalf of the negro race in the Southern States of the Union has excited considerable interest in America. Having presented the English views in our last issue, we now give indications of what America thinks of the crusade.

Miss Wells does not represent all the colored people of the Union. It is stated in reliable papers that the better class of negroes in the South acknowledge that Miss Wells exaggerates and makes wholesale charges that are not justified by the facts. At a meeting of the Colored School-Teachers' Association of Georgia, a resolution commending Miss Wells' work was recently rejected by a large majority, after several representative colored educators had severely denounced Miss Wells. On the other

hand, several prominent bodies of white citizens have been stimulated by Miss Wells' crusade into organizing anti-lynching leagues and offering to devote their time and money to the suppression of lynching. One such league has been organized at Chicago. *The Evening Record* (colored), of Santa Cruz, recently printed the following letter, signed by sixty prominent men, including a judge, the sheriff, mayor, editors, school-teachers, ministers, lawyers, bankers, and tradesmen, and addressed to Miss Wells:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Santa Cruz, having our attention called to your mission in England, and to the terrible cruelties resulting from the prevalence of lynch-law in many of our States, which falls both upon black and white, and which is a shame and a disgrace to our religion and our civilization, hereby invite you on your return from England to lay your case before the citizens of Santa Cruz. In favor of the enforcement of just and impartial laws for all, without regard to color or creed, we are, yours sincerely," etc.

The American Press is divided on the question of the justice of the English strictures upon the South.

Facts Overlooked by the English.—"There are two things about the South that the English people cannot understand: the relationship between the whites and blacks in the counties where the blacks are in the majority; the second is the dilatory character of our legal processes. The English regard the whites of the South as the guardians of the blacks, and think the negro a very amiable grown-up child, who sometimes does wrong, but who, if punished, should be punished by the courts. We agree that the courts, being of our own formation, should be used exclusively in the punishment of wrongdoers, but we admit that there are some kinds of crimes which, if not punished instantly, will not be adequately punished—that is to say, neither the criminal nor his sympathizers will feel the strong arm of the Nemesis which the crime has brought into play. If our courts could or would give this sudden and relentless punishment, there would be no one found who would offer any extenuation for lynch-law, and there would be no lynchings. Unfortunately, under an elective system, what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and the law's delays in this country make the speedy administration of justice impossible. Still another thing the English do not understand, or seem at least to ignore, is the class of crimes for which death by lynch-law is inflicted. . . . Nothing is said of the ravishment of white women by the brutal negroes; yet we all know that were it not for these cases of negro brutality, the executions of lynch-law would be so rare in the South as to cause no remark."—*The Register, Mobile, Ala.*

Only the Negroes Can Suppress Lynching.—"All good citizens admit that lynch-law is wrong, but they are rapidly coming to the conclusion that the negroes themselves are the only people who can suppress the evil, and the way for them to get rid of it is to cease committing the peculiar and shocking crimes which provoke it. In the mean time, every colored preacher, teacher, writer, and leader should endeavor to convince his race that an upright and law-abiding life will lead to happiness and prosperity, while the opposite line of conduct will bring swift and terrible punishment."—*The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.*

Only One Way to Stop Lynching.—"Induce the negroes not to commit crime, to cease their ravishing, and live peaceful and honest lives. That is the true and only solution of the problem of how to check or entirely do away with lynching which, though a reproach to our civilization and a mocker of our laws, seems incapable of being checked in any other manner than by an abatement of the crimes which lead to it. Remove the cause, and the effect can easily be cured. Let the negro's boastful friends of the North form a society that can check and eventually stop the crimes which lead to lynching, and they can feel certain that lynching will cease."—*The Post, Houston, Tex.*

How the Lynching Spirit is Created.—"The Chronicle is no defender of lynching. We occupy no half-way ground on this subject. We have never failed to condemn it under all circumstances and without reservation, but we also take the position that the negroes have it in their power to put a stop to lynching. When they stop making assaults upon helpless women the crime of lynching will stop. True, there are lynchings here and there for other causes than this, but the lynching spirit is created among men by the outrages upon women, and like all passions, when it is once aroused in a community, it is likely to run riot. When the negroes no longer furnish what, in the minds of many,

is a justification for lynching, then the law-abiding spirit of the people will easily discountenance lynch-law for lesser crimes. Let the negro reformers preach this doctrine among their own people, and let them act upon it, and they will stop lynch-law much sooner than by harangues in London and Liverpool, but they will not accumulate as much English gold, which is the milk in the cocoanut."—*The Chronicle, Augusta.*

Desire to Prevent Outrages.—"The Southern lynchers, as a rule, have at least the grace to signify respect for the law by masking themselves and going by night to execute their purpose. They conceal their identity, thus admitting that they fear punishment if found out. Their method indicates a belief that the community is against them. Living scattered in country districts, where families are isolated, they have a desire to prevent absolutely all outrages upon their wives and daughters by making the punishment for it swift, certain, and terrible. They have in mind the fact that the colored outrager of white women usually murders his victim to escape identification."—*The Sun, Baltimore.*

A Bishop Justifies Lynching.—The Bishop of Mississippi, the Right Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, has, according to Press reports, made a defense of lynch-law. He is reported to have said that lynching parties are composed of the people, "who save delay by simply resuming the natural sovereignty delegated by them to the courts, and hang the criminals," and that such resumption of natural sovereignty is rendered necessary by the fact that "the laws are slow, the jails are full, and the lawyers are banded together to defeat justice, as they always are." The following comment on the Bishop's apology is pertinent:

"The bishop's reasoning is not bad, but it is dangerous. There are certain crimes and certain conditions under which *The Register* would not hesitate to uphold lynch-law, but the giving of such advice from such a high source in the South, where lynchings are drawn along the color-line generally, is very dangerous. The people are not always able to decide who is worthy of hanging. Courts are supposed to be instituted for that purpose. And it can hardly be said that the courts in the South have been negligent in visiting speedy justice on colored criminals, the ones with which lynching parties in that section generally deal."—*Iowa State Register, Des Moines.*

England's Dealing with Negroes.—"It is not surprising that Ida Wells failed to get any effective response from the people in her own country. They were too near the facts and they knew something of the conditions. It was only when she had put an ocean between herself and the facts that she could get a patient audience. As to the force of English public opinion—bah! The so-called public opinion that is manifesting itself by adopting resolutions indorsing the slanders of this woman, receives very little respect in England and none at all in this country. Negroes are novelties in England, and therefore interesting, but we know something of the tender mercies of English conduct in dealing with negroes away from home. With a long record of bloodshed, rapine, and cruelty, it is a most amusing exhibition of impudence for Englishmen to become critics of other people."—*The Commercial Appeal, Memphis.*

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE AND SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS:

Questions Before the New York Constitutional Convention.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE and State support of sectarian schools and institutions are the two questions before the New York Constitutional Convention around which public interest and discussion chiefly revolve. Recently, we sent out queries to a number of the representative journals of the State, asking their attitude toward these two questions. The queries were as follows:

- (1) Do you favor the adoption, by the Constitutional Convention, of a clause giving women the right of suffrage on the same terms as men?
- (2) Do you favor the adoption of a clause giving women the right of suffrage on any conditions?
- (3) Do you favor the adoption of a clause forbidding the appropriation of public funds to institutions under sectarian or ecclesiastical control?

Thirty-four answers have been received so far. Of the six Democratic papers answering, two favor Woman-Suffrage without any special conditions, one is opposed to it altogether, one

would attach a property-qualification, and one would allow women taxpayers to vote on appropriations only. On the question of appropriations for sectarian institutions, four are in favor of prohibiting it, one is against such prohibition, and one leaves the question unanswered. Of the thirteen Independent papers answering, three are in favor of Woman-Suffrage unconditionally, four are against it unconditionally, one would give the suffrage to women taxpayers, one would submit the question to the vote of the people, men and women alike, one would submit it to the vote of men only, and four would allow women to vote on certain conditions not specified. On the question of prohibiting sectarian appropriations, seven answer affirmatively, four in the negative, and one answers in the affirmative with regard to all institutions except charitable ones. The rest evidently require further study of the subject, as they leave the question unanswered. Of the three Prohibition papers answering, one is in favor of Woman-Suffrage unconditionally, one favors it, but would prefer to have the question settled by a vote of the women, and one would attach a tax and educational qualification to all new voters, men as well as women. All three are in favor of prohibiting sectarian appropriations. Of the twelve Republican papers answering, only two are for unconditional Woman-Suffrage, four are unconditionally against it, one favors an educational qualification for men and women alike, one would allow women taxpayers to vote on questions directly affecting taxation, and one would submit the question to popular vote. Three would attach conditions, but do not indicate their nature. On the sectarian appropriations question, nine say they would prohibit them, one would not, and two do not answer the question.

We tabulate the replies as follows:

NAME OF PAPER AND PLACE.	ANSWERS.
<i>Democratic Papers.</i> Advance, Ogdensburg. Democrat, Corning.	(1) Yes. (2) Yes. (1) No. (2) Yes; would like to see women vote for legislators who levy taxes and make appropriations. (3) I favor a clause forbidding exemption of any property from taxation.
Gazette, Geneva.	(1) Yes. (3) As to charitable institutions, no; as to educational, yes.
Gazette, Yonkers. Morning Sentinel.	(1) No. (2) No. (3) Yes.
Times, Haverstraw.	(1) No. (2) Favor a property qualification.
<i>Independent Papers.</i> Dispatch, Cohoes.	(3) No. (1) No. (2) Yes: to taxpayers the right to vote on appropriations.
Enterprise, Poughkeepsie. Evening Post, Albany. Gazette, Rhinebeck. Genesee Valley Post, Belmont.	(1) No. (2) No. (3) Before answering, must know what sectarian institutions have done public good. (1) Yes. (3) Yes. (1) No. (2) No. (3) Yes (1) No. (2) Yes, on some conditions. (4) Yes. (1) Favor the submission of the question to popular vote, women included. (2) Favor giving the vote to all taxpayers, regardless of sex. (3) Yes.
Herald, Watertown. News (Weekly), Albion. News, Batavia. Post Express, Rochester.	(1) Yes. (3) No. (1) Yes. (2) Yes. (3) No. (1) No. (2) No. (3) Yes. (1) Favor submission of the question to popular vote. (2) Am opposed to discrimination among women no less than among men. (3) Yes, if charitable institutions be exempted.
Press, Utica. Record, Mt. Vernon. Sun, Rockport. Times, Little Falls.	(1) No. (2) No. (3) No. (1) Yes. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. (1) No. (2) No. (1) Yes, no taxation without representation. (3) Yes.
<i>Prohibition Papers.</i> Advocate, Watertown. Delaware County News, Walton.	(1) Yes, most earnestly. (1) Yes. (2) Pay taxes and read and write English,—male and female alike, however. (3) Yes.
Voice, New York.	(1 and 2) Yes, but would prefer to have the matter settled by a vote of the women. (3) Yes.
<i>Republican Papers.</i> Chronicle, Ithaca.	(1) Yes, most emphatically. (2) On the same conditions as men of American birth. (3) Yes.
Farmer, Malone.	(1) Yes. (2) Favor an educational qualification for all new voters, female as well as male.
Gazette. Journal, Corning. News, Jamestown. Orleans Republican, Albion.	(1) No. (2) No. (3) No. (1) No. (2) No. (3) Yes. (1) No. (2) Yes. (3) Most certainly. (1) No. (2) Yes; would allow tax-paying women to vote on matters directly affecting taxation. (3) Yes.
Republican, Rome. Standard. Statesman, Yonkers. Times, Canisteo.	(1) No. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. (1) Would submit the question to the people. (1) No. (2) No. (3) Yes. (1) Yes. (2) On the same conditions as men. (3) Yes, emphatically.
Union, Newark. Washington County Post, Cambridge.	(1) No. (2) No. (3) Yes. (1) No. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.

THE YALE-OXFORD GAMES.

THE international athletic competition between students of Yale and Oxford was won by the Englishmen. The Yale team was picked from the champion American inter-collegiate team. Oxford won five events, and Yale three; in one, the running high jump, there was a tie. The Yale men won in hammer-throwing, in putting the shot, and in the broad jump, while the Oxford men won in the running-contests. We give a few of the English and American comments on the contest:

"The sports were sports indeed, and Yale can be freely congratulated, as well as Oxford. Though the Americans were beaten, they made an admirable fight, despite bad luck, training under strange climatic conditions, and an unfamiliar course."—*The Pall Mall Gazette, London.*

"It was a remarkable contest, showing that there is little difference between the young athleticism of England and of the United States. The change of climate undoubtedly affected Yale, and the fairest test that could be made would be to arrange an annual series of contests between the universities of the two countries. Oxford and Cambridge ought to return the visit of the American athletes in 1895."—*The Globe, London.*

"The Oxford-Yale games afford an interesting line of study for the anthropologists. Where sheer brawn counted, the Americans led, while the English won by reason of superior agility. In herculean development, the Old World university has no match apparently for the New World giants, Hickok and Brown, mighty champions of hurling shot and hammer, while the swift Yale runners were outstripped by the winged-heel Britons, Frye, Greenhow, Oakley, and Jordan. The competition will serve to show to both universities where they are weakest, and the knowledge will serve them in good stead hereafter, for it seems to be assumed that the student athletes of America and England are to meet in periodical tournaments."—*The Journal, Boston.*

"This close result, disappointing as it must be to the Yale athletes and to their countrymen, is not a great surprise, and it is possible to find considerable consolation in the fact that the teams were so evenly matched that the last event was needed to decide the championship. There have been reports about accidents and hard luck for Yale, but Oxford also has been in some respects unfortunate, and it is probably just as well, if not a little better, to acknowledge frankly that the Englishmen won on their merits."—*The Tribune, New York.*

"After making all due allowances for the change of climate and other foreign conditions, it seems pretty plain that the Americans were outclassed in the running-contests, which constitute the best part of athletics. Their pre-eminence in hammer-throwing and weight-putting, although gratifying in its way, is scarcely a satisfactory equivalent for their overthrow at all distances. As for the heavy track, that was as fair for one side as the other, but it may be pointed out that English athletes are generally trained with a view to eventualities of this kind, and as a rule are not as fine when they come to the post as college-champions in this country are wont to be. There is a belief in Great

Britain that a little flesh is likely to afford the reserve of strength which is needed so desperately in a punishing finish. This may account partly for the success of the Oxonians on the heavy track. The most creditable achievement of the Yale men was the long jump, which was a splendid effort in all the circumstances of the case. The Oxford victory proves nothing as to the relative equality of college-athletes in the two countries, neither team being in any sense representative."—*The Evening Post, New York.*



I've eaten the eagle.—*New York World.*

NOTES.

HAWAII A REPUBLIC.—Advices received from Honolulu on July 19 show that, on July 4, Hawaii was proclaimed a Republic, with Sanford B. Dole as President. President Dole was opposed to the appointment of a President by the Constitutional Convention, and several delegates supported him. But twenty-seven out of the thirty-eight delegates decided that it was inexpedient to hold a popular election, and Mr. Dole consented to accept the office for six years without an election.

THE BLUEFIELDS SITUATION.—The *Columbia* has been ordered to Bluefields to join the *Marblehead* in protecting the interests of Americans on the Nicaraguan coast. The young Chief Clarence, of the Mosquitos, headed an insurrection and drove the Nicaraguan forces from Bluefields. He is now in full control, and Nicaragua will probably make war upon him. Americans are said to have assisted Chief Clarence in his *coup d'état*, but the State Department assumes no responsibility for their action. The Administration has maintained that Nicaragua is entitled to a sovereignty over the Mosquito Territory.



CHIEF CLARENCE, OF THE MOSQUITOS.

THE KOREAN DIFFICULTY AND THE UNITED STATES.—It was stated in a Washington press dispatch a few days ago that Secretary Gresham had made "another diplomatic blunder" in sending the Japanese Government, which has sent her forces to Korea, a message to the effect that "the United States views with regret the levying of an unjust war by Japan upon a weak and defenseless nation like Korea." The truth of this report has been questioned, however, and another version has been given of the message, namely, that Secretary Gresham has promised the good offices of this Government in mediating between China and Japan. *The New York Herald* comments as follows on the matter: "We have no business to be fooling with the settlement of the Korean question to the tune played by any European Power or Powers working in the interest of China and against Japan. A war between Japan and China seems inevitable. It will come sooner or later, and when the worst comes to the worst, and Japan and China come to blows, it will be time for European diplomatists to get out of the way and let the best man win. Our duty in such an event is clear. Our Government should repeat the policy so effectually carried out during the Brazilian revolution, sending an equally strong naval force to Chemulpo, so that we may be in a position to keep the struggle within its proper bounds and prevent uncalled-for interference."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"Affairs are getting so warm in Congress that it is about time for President Cleveland to go on another yachting-trip."—*The Tribune, New York.*

"At this crisis, a profit is without honor in the Pullman Company."—*The World, New York.*

"The new Tariff bids fair to rival Carnegie armor for weakness."—*The Standard, Troy.*

"President Debs' habit of not believing what he reads in the newspapers must have its consolations these days."—*The Times, Pittsburg.*

"Now if Gorman, Brice, and the Sugar-Trust will only call their strike off, we shall soon have a revival of business."—*The Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.*

"The occasional ditching of a train affords additional evidence of the fact that the strikers are in the last ditch."—*The Herald, Boston.*

"The effort of business to rally is, in the face of repeated disasters, like the coal-strike and the railway-strike. Even Congressional ill-doing could not prevent a return of moderate prosperity."—*The Standard, Syracuse.*

"It seems appropriate just now to speak of Chicago, Ill."—*The Herald, Boston.*

"The Pullman people want to maintain all rates save the wage-rate and arbit-rate."—*The Times, Chicago.*

"Looking carefully over the face of the country, its features are not so striking as they were."—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

"The Hon. Ben Tillman says, or is said to say, that he will reopen the Palmetto Dispensary on August 1. We are not particularly concerned as to what Capt. Tillman opens, but there is one thing he ought to close: to wit, his mouth."—*The Sun, New York.*

"With the House, the President, and the people against the Senate, it is about time for the latter to get in step with the march of destiny."—*The Globe, Boston.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE RELIGIOUS DRAMAS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

FEW things more curious are to be found in literature than the medieval dramas written by the monks, of which the Oberammergau is a survival. There is a popular conception that there was always hostility between religion and the stage, but it would appear that back beyond the days of Shakespeare, beyond those of Beaumont and Fletcher, the drama arose as the vehicle of religious doctrine, and it is not perhaps putting it too strongly to say that the English drama, at least, owes its origin to the religionists of the Middle Age and their crude efforts to inculcate doctrine and fact in the minds of the ignorant.

An interesting article on this subject appears in the July number of *The Methodist Review* ("The Early English Drama," Art. II., by W. H. Withrow, D.D., of Canada). Speaking of the origin of these dramas, Dr. Withrow says Voltaire concluded that they came from Constantinople, where the Greek dramas were Christianized as early as the Fourth Century, the conception being brought back by Crusaders. They were of three kinds: (1) the Mysteries, pertaining to Biblical events; (2) the Miracle Plays, pertaining to the saints; (3) the Moralities, being allegorical representations of vice and virtue. We quote from the article as follows:

"In the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries these plays were performed in the churches for the instruction of the people; but the monks, finding that the exhibitions of the jugglers at the Easter-revels drew the populace away from the churches, gave their plays a more attractive character and performed them in the open air. Reading was an art confined, of course, entirely to the clergy, and the ignorant masses could only vaguely comprehend the dull homilies they heard; but the public representation of the Nativity, the Passion, or the Resurrection, at the appropriate season of Christmas, Good Friday, or Easter, was easily understood and vividly remembered. But these sacred representations soon became subject to abuse. Droll characters, comic scenes, and ridiculous speeches were introduced in order to excite mirth; and a flippant and irreverent treatment of the most sublime themes became a prevailing vice. Many of the clerical performers degraded themselves to the level of buffoons, and the miracle plays, originally intended to communicate religious instruction, frequently degenerated into broad and indecent farce. The lower clergy adopted this vehicle for the abuse of their superiors, and the rude populace found in them both subjects for burlesque and caricature. Thus, the most sacred associations of religion became degraded into objects of vulgar mirth. The language of even the female characters—generally represented by boys, however—was frequently exceedingly coarse, and gives us a low opinion of the manners of the age. The devils, or 'tormentours,' as they were called, were the clowns of the play, and caused infinite merriment by their rude jokes and buffoonry.

"The stage was divided into three parts, to represent Heaven, Earth, and Hell; and very intricate and ingenious machinery was often employed to produce theatrical effect. These stages were frequently on wheels, so that they might be drawn about. The gross ideas of the age concerning the material torments of the damned were faithfully delineated. The monks, doubtless, thought a very salutary lesson was inculcated when a man who refused to pay his tithes or a woman who adulterated her ale or sold too scanty measure was dragged off forcibly to hell-mouth, from which belched fire and smoke. The devils wore flame-colored and grotesque clothing, and carried clubs of buckram stuffed with sawdust, with which they vigorously belabored each other and the crowd. In one play, Satan and a 'nigromancer' dance, when the latter is suddenly tripped up and carried off bodily. Yet the sign of the Cross or the invocation of the Virgin or the saints immediately discomfits them; and of holy water they have a mortal terror. In the 'Nativity Play' they roar horribly when Christ is born, and make a great noise under the stage. The various parts, originally performed by monks, came, in course of time, to be enacted by companies of citizens. Different crafts and guilds vied with each other in the representation of the

plays allotted them. The rivalry between the worshipful tanners, chandlers, vintners, mercers, bowyers, skimmers, and weavers was keen and exciting.*

"When we consider how humble were the talents employed, the majestic sweep and sublime compass of these plays astonish us. They comprehend the entire drama of time, from the creation of the world to the day of doom. Nay, the daring imagination of the monkish writers went back beyond the dawn of time to the councils of eternity and, scaling the battlements of Heaven, laid bare the secrets of the skies. They shrank not from exploring with unfaltering step the regions of the damned, and depicted with Dantean vigor and minuteness the tortures of the lost. They pierced the mysteries of the future and revealed the awful scenes of the Last Judgment and the final consummation of all things. In recording in his lofty numbers the story of the fall of man and loss of Paradise, how far soever he may have surpassed his predecessors, the sightless bard of English poesy, whose inner vision seemed more clear for that the outer ray was quenched forever, could hardly be said to have pursued

Things unattempted yet, in prose or rhyme.

For not only in the miracle plays and mysteries, but also in the still older legendary poem of *Cædmon*, the Saxon monk, is the same story related with wondrous vigor and sublimity.

"The literary execution of these plays, as might be expected, is very imperfect. The most absurd anachronisms and solecisms perpetually occur. The Old Testament characters repeatedly swear—a habit to which they are generally addicted—by 'Sanct Peter and Sanct Poule,' by 'Mahoun and the Sybill.' Titles are strangely modernized. The 'knights' who crucify our Lord speak of 'Sir Pylate' and 'Bishop Caiaphas.' The devils talk of 'Sir Satan' and 'Lord Lucifer.' The interlocutors in the play quote from 'Gregory,' 'Austyne,' and 'Sir Goldenmouth.' The geography is inextricably confused. The local topography of England is transferred to the fields of Palestine; and London and Paris are familiarly referred to by the shepherds of Bethlehem. The awful scenes of the Passion are most painfully realized, and are delineated with all the force and breadth of Rubens' sublime painting. The ribaldry and scurrile jests of the rude soldiery throw into stronger contrast the dread terrors of the scene. The monkish authors do not scruple to heighten the dramatic interest by the introduction of legendary stories, often absurdly, sometimes with wonderfully picturesque effect. English and Latin are strangely intermingled, according to the necessities of the rhyme or rhythm. The writers manifest a sublime disdain of the servile rules of syntax and prosody, and each spells as seems right in his own eyes. The same word will occur in two or three different forms on the same page. The rhymes are frequently so execrable that in some manuscripts and printed copies brackets are used to indicate the rhyming couplets. This was, of course, the very childhood of dramatic art, and it was therefore extremely infantile in its expression; it nevertheless gave token, like the infant Hercules, of a power of grappling with difficulties which was an augury of the glorious strength it was afterward to manifest."

THE REALISM OF BALZAC.

IT has been said of Balzac that it is hard to think of a virtue or a vice of which he has not given some eminent embodiment; and he has produced so much, thistles as well as flowers, that it is impossible to judge him fairly by samples. He himself, while contending that, for a writer who proposes seriously to illustrate the human soul, there is absolutely no forbidden ground, nevertheless pleads that his work be judged as a whole. The task has been undertaken in a sympathetic spirit by W. H. Gleadell in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, London, June. Mr. Gleadell writes:

"Without a certain catholicity of taste it is useless even to approach the works of Honore de Balzac—works whose chief attrac-

*In the book of accounts of these plays some strange charges are recorded; for example, "Item payed for mending hell-mouth, ij d.; for keep- yng fire at ditto, iij d.; for setting the world on fire, j d.; ij worms of conscience, iij s.; whyte or saved sowles, and ij blake or damnyed sowles, v s.; baryll for ye earthquakes, ijs;" etc.

tion lies not in their literary but in their human quality, in which the universal man is the great center-piece, and the problem of existence the all-pervading ground motive. For Vice is there and Virtue is there, though even when existing side by side they are never confounded. Nor are the wicked always punished; but immutable law reigns, and even in the gloom of an unsuccessful life, good deeds and noble aspirations shine like the stars over the forest. Our author realizes that every human being is a mixed creation, that there is some good and some bad in most people, and that the perfect hero and the perfect villain are rarely met with, that some people have morals without principles, others principles without morals. The duty he has laid upon himself is that of discriminatingly studying life, within certain limits, as he finds it; of exposing, in all sincerity, its weakness and imperfections, its evil and its ugliness, but also its beauty and its nobility. Life he recognizes to have a meaning, and he would also have it with a recognized purpose.

"It is this human essence which constitutes the great charm of Balzac. His books are alive with human associations, with the interest of life, with the warmth and personality of their characters. For it was from personal contact with men and with the world, through struggles and misfortunes, that his remarkable knowledge had been gained. . . . Indeed, so keen is his analytical pen, that Taine has described him as 'with Shakespeare and St. Simon,' the greatest storehouse of documents on human nature which we possess.

"One respect in which his knowledge of the world is exemplified is the skilful manner in which, with each new story, a fresh locality is chosen in which to lay the scene, thus arousing a special interest in the work in special places. All the towns and country-places chosen as the scene of his stories were carefully visited, in order that he might be enabled to describe them with the greatest accuracy. Every feature of a district, of a house, the smallest details of the furniture, and of the appearance of the *dramatis personæ* are reproduced with photographic minuteness, a loving lingering over the least significant accessories. . . . Details were of no account in the ensemble of the Romanticist; they are an essential part of the picture of the Realist, and though critics disagree with regard to the literary merit of Balzac's novels, on this point they are at least at one—that in the quality of intense realization of actors and scenery he stands unique. The Maison Vanquert 'whose very atmosphere appears to be tainted with misfortune,' the Cretin village, the cheerless abode and neglected garden of the miser Grandet, become as familiar to the reader as though he had himself been there. We can almost see the old man in his pretentiously chill abode, doling out the necessities of life to the household, ounce by ounce; the keen, close-fisted, avaricious man of the world, his iron nature ill-concealed beneath an outward veneer of unctuous softness, apparently heedless, but, in reality, ever careful of what his neighbors think, economizing in everything, even in speech and movement; methodical to a degree. And side by side with her parsimonious and exacting master stands Nanon with her simple heart and hound-like faithfulness. . . . So careful is the author in working out the most insignificant details, that it is said his story of 'César Birotteau' has been quoted in French law-courts in illustration of the law of bankruptcy. His knowledge of finance is equally remarkable, but this might have been due to his own condition of chronic insolvency; and to this ever-present difficulty of making extremes meet, we may also attribute the great part money plays in so many of his stories.

"It has frequently been objected in the case of Balzac, as in that of Rossetti and many other famous writers, that the flavor of immorality which is to be found in certain of his novels renders him unfit for general reading. Yet one can find few novels in the English language of a more healthy, stimulating tone than 'L'Envers de l'Histoire Contemporaine,' and in the whole range of fiction one comes across few nobler or greater characters than Madame de la Chanterrie and the *bonhomme* Alain in that book. At the same time, it must be remembered that in the times and the society which form the basis of his marvelous stories, a tone prevailed which runs decidedly counter to our ideas of propriety in the present day; and to endeavor to estimate the worth of Balzac's work regardless of the characteristics of his country and his day, would be as foolish as to chide Homer for his ignorance of the existence of America. Balzac was a moralist, and not the less so that he preached by pointing out the defects of our qualities."

A POET OF THE "COMING AGE."

WE are apt to boast of what the civilization of our times has accomplished; and it is something of a shock to be told that we suffer from "over-civilization," from "unnaturalness." Yet, this is the declaration of those who prophesy the near approach of the "Coming Age," which, instead of carrying the world farther along to a higher civilization, will bring us back to the simplicity and beauty of Nature. Among those who for many years have discussed this question, the Swedish poet, August Strindberg, occupies a prominent place. In the last number of *Tilskueuren*, Copenhagen, the Danish critic, Georg Brandes, has a long article on Strindberg, the main object of which is to reveal him as the Poet of the "Coming Age." Brandes tells us that Strindberg regards narrative and dramatic poetry as antiquated, comedy as lacking instruction. Strindberg says that all poetic endeavor should have a journalistic character; should be direct and utilitarian. And Brandes says that the poet has practically shown what he understands by these ideas. His novels and other literary productions are written on those lines.

"Strindberg has been an agitator on the 'marriage question.' In 'Giftas' he goes to great extremes. He declares: 'The marriage institution is contrary to nature; it is a product of culture.' That is, of course, an opinion for and against which much can be said. Culture means institutions; nature means freedom, not to say license. Strindberg has also said: 'The marriage institution is acceptable on the lowest plane of culture, not on the highest.' From these two quotations, it will be seen that Strindberg's mind vacillates between the two terms, Nature and Culture. It is on this point that he most emphatically represents the most modern thinkers. There is now perceptible, in very many places, a vigorous desire for a 'return to nature' and at the same time a reaction against over-civilization, over-civilization in this case being the synonym to Strindberg's 'culture.'

"Strindberg desires to know 'what is Nature's eternal purpose.' He says: 'Nature's eternal purpose is or should be the key to our culture and civilization, but it is not; hence, nowadays the culture-man and the nature-man stand sharply over against one another.'

"In these last expressions, Strindberg speaks much like Rousseau, but he does not go to Tahiti for his 'nature-man'—he finds him in every peasant.

"There is another key which unlocks large portions of August Strindberg's writings. That is: Evolution. In the last century everybody wanted Enlightenment, later they called for Culture; nowadays, Evolution is the term that protects any man, who springs from one notion to another. August Strindberg uses it as often as he is charged with inconsistency, and that is very often. . . .

"As a writer, he belongs to us all. We all need him. Every 'modern man,' every one who guesses at the future, wants to read him. The problems which he raises and which he answers are our problems as well as his."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW TO REMAKE BAD BOYS.

FRANKLIN H. BRIGGS, Chief of Department of Mental and Manual Instruction in the State Industrial School, Rochester, N. Y., has just published, in pamphlet form, a paper he recently read before the Unity Club of Rochester, on "Boys as They Are Made, and How to Remake Them." It is an earnest appeal for manual training, and it is peculiarly interesting to see the author start with Drawing as the foundation-principle for right moral training. In so doing, he acknowledges the correctness of the Greek idea, and admits that modern education has not advanced much beyond it. He says:

"The story is that a philosopher, in ancient times, viewed a procession marching by. The head, composed of gray-haired heroes, bore a banner with the inscription: 'We have defended the State!' 'Ah!' said the old man, 'if we had such men always! Where shall their successors be found!' As he meditated, the center of the line came in view. Here were men in the strength

and vigor of manhood. They bore a banner with this declaration: 'We are the defenders of the State.' For a moment the sage's face lit up with a glow of satisfaction and he said: 'What State can be in danger of disruption and subjugation while her honor and integrity are upheld and defended by such warriors?' Then he grew sad, and after a while he exclaimed: 'But what shall happen when these pass away?' While he thus sorrowed, the left of the procession approached the spot where he stood. There marched the boys with springing step and smiling faces. They carried high their banner, and upon it the wise man saw these words: 'We will defend the State.' 'The gods be praised!' he shouted; 'the perpetuity of the State is assured.'"

The writer here asks the question:

"What makes the alley-boy what he is? What makes your boy what he is? Three things that neither of these boys could nor can control: their birth, their surroundings, and their education."

He next shows the effects of the environment, of vice, drunkenness, etc., and finally comes to the question: "How shall boys of this class be remade?" and his answer is:

"Substitute the kindergarten for the home and street during the day; establish one in every locality where the poor abound. The kindergarten gives the child the mental, physical and moral exercise that it needs. It develops the child in a natural way. How much longer will our churches go on trying to save a few hardened sinners of mature years, who do not want to be saved, and ignore the innocent children? Like the ancients who left the crippled and infirm children exposed upon the mountains to perish, so we leave these children of misfortune to moral and intellectual starvation. It is not enough to plant the kindergartens. The public-school kindergarten does not reach the class that most needs it.

"What about the boys who are beyond the kindergarten age now? Put them into manual-training schools. Our public-schools are all right in their place, but they have in too many cases reached the point where the pupils are for the schools, not the schools for the pupils. In the manual-training school we want men and women with a purpose, and a will, and a heart. They strike blows at ignorance and falsehood where lukewarm instructors cannot strike. The workshop should form an inseparable concomitant of every school. Children delight in doing; this is why the kindergarten is so effective as an educational agent.

"Our school for the boy should have drawing for its cornerstone. Drawing, that his hand may express the beauty of flower, landscape, figure, and face that delights his soul; that he may transmute into tangible form the idea of shape and figure of the object he desires to describe. And modeling, drawing's twin sister, should accompany it. In my experience, many a boy who had been considered a dunce dates his awakening from the hour when he found out that the formless clay could take on shapes of beauty beneath his touch.

"And then the other members of this same family, the use of wood-working tools. It helps a boy to find out what square means. When he can saw to the line every time he has a greater respect for truth. When he habitually becomes exact in the use of tools the great battle is won. Your skilled mechanic is not usually a liar. His respect for exactness makes him hew to the line in his speech.

"These three then, drawing, modeling, and wood-working in its various forms, should lie at the foundation upon which our remaking structure should rest. They enable one trained in them to see things in new ways; in fact, for training the perceptive and conceptive faculties they stand without a rival."

The writer next advocates music, and demands that natural history and science be introduced into the common school so that the great mass of people may learn. "Nature has a warm place in every child's heart. Nature has too long been a closed book to the masses." He then speaks at length about several of the industrial reform schools of the country, and remarks:

"No greater folly was ever perpetrated than to hold an habitual criminal in prison for three or four years, and then turn him loose upon the community to rob, plunder, and to slay. Let the criminal be instructed and trained to steadiness in obeying the commandments, and that can be done by manual training."

GERHART HAUPTMANN AND HIS "HANNELE."

PROBABLY the most-talked-of theatrical event this year has been the production in New York City of Gerhart Hauptmann's play "Hannele," which had been performed with great success in the capitals of Europe. The drama was severely criticized as being "impious" and "unworthy the American stage," and these criticisms killed it when it had run a little more than a week, and before it was fairly understood. The piece is a poetic work hardly fitted for dramatic production, and yet it is regarded by some as one of the sublimest creations that any modern playwright has placed on the stage. It tells the story of a little girl who has been beaten, ill-used, and starved by her unnatural parents, and who, in delirium before her death, sees visions of the past and future.



Gerhart Hauptmann

Hauptmann is regarded in Germany as the greatest of all present-day authors and poets. He belongs to the school of Ibsen, Sudermann, Maeterlinck, Voss, and Pinero.

Paul Schleuther, of Berlin, gives a sketch of Gerhart Hauptmann in a late number of *Nord und Süd*, Breslau:

"Gerhart Hauptmann has been a leading name in literary circles since 1889. His first drama was 'Before Sunrise.' Its counterpart is Zola's 'La Terre.' His next was 'Feast in Peace,' which answers to Ibsen's 'Ghost.' After that, came 'Lonesome Men,' corresponding to Ibsen's 'Rosmerholm.' After his 'Collegien Crampton' followed the now famous 'Hannele.' This drama is a product of modern 'Symbolism and Mysticism, the reaction against Naturalism.'"—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GIPSY-SCHOLARS.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, in his "Thyrsis," gives us a glimpse of an outlandish figure wandering over the moor, a scholarly man who, finding the impulse of the "Arab foot" irresistible has thrown off the trammels of civilization, and has become a gipsy-scholar, making his home wherever his wandering feet may lead him.

An article in *Macmillan's*, London, June, is devoted to reflections upon this wandering life which has impelled so many sage men of law, scholars, and divines to slip forth, and see something of the world of which they know so little. We read:

"In former times, this gipsying was part of a scholar's curriculum. He was compelled to journey, it might be, over half of Europe, to the college of his choice, in a time when journeying was not always pleasant and seldom safe. He had no baggage except a book or two, and, with his staff in his hand, he trudged merrily forward on his adventurous way. These men were the most cultured of their age. In days nearer our own, some few members of the fraternity still survived. Goldsmith, fresh from his desultory college-life, tramped through many countries with his flute in his pocket, and gained that large kindliness which makes one of the best features of his work.

"It is not that this wandering spirit is rare to-day, for it is

essential to the natures of great men of science, travelers, explorers, and many men of action. These, in pursuit of their callings, travel in rough, far-away places, and live with a careless scorn of the luxuries of civilization. But the scholar is over-much a man of books and colleges; pale-faced and dull-eyed, lacking the joys and humanities of life; yet, it may be, with a drop of gipsy-blood in his veins. . . . The way for him is easy; down one street and across another; and thence to the open country, to the green woodland where the air is free, and the great Earth-Mother as gracious as the Muses.

"The union of the two lives is fraught with so many rich and apparent advantages that its apologist is almost unneeded; for neither is perfect and the defects of each are remedied in great part by the other. The scholar has a mind filled with many creations of romance and poetry. He can people the woods with beings of his own, elves and kindly fairy-folk which are gone nowadays from our theology; but still live in the scholar's fancy. That rare classical feeling which one finds in Milton and Tennyson, which sees the fair images of an older economy in common things of to-day, is possible only for the scholar. . . .

"Further, nothing can so clarify and perfect the intellectual senses as the constant association with beautiful natural sights. A strange sunrise or sunset is a greater element in the education of a man than most people think. Every appreciated object in nature has an influence—imperceptible, it may be, but none the less real—on the mental culture. Truth of perception, which was commoner among our grandfathers than with us, is one of the least of the benefits of nature. A larger sense of form and color, and the beauty thereof, a finer feeling for the hidden melodies which may be heard hourly in any field, and a vastly increased power of enjoyment of life, are things which some would not count too dear at any price.

"As for the gipsy part, its advantages are far in excess of the somewhat slender stock that the scholar brings with him. The wandering among the fields and hills carries with it a delicate and abiding pleasure that, to some, means more than the half of life. . . .

"But after all it is more a matter of feeling than of practice. A man may live in the town eleven months in the year, and yet be at heart one of this old romantic brotherhood. It is ingrained deep in the nature of some. . . . The eager insatiable scholar and the wild gipsy spirits, when they come together, produce a union so enchanting that it is apt to seem to onlookers the very secret of life.

"As for the end of life, when the strong man bows within us, surely it is they who have passed their days in ignorance of pain or true pleasure, in a methodical existence, who have never felt the high hopes and the warm humanities of the scholar and the gipsy; who have never followed impossible ideals, and eaten of the tree of knowledge whose fruit is for life—surely it is they who will find it hard to die. The man who has lived the best moments of his life abroad with nature, sees no occult and terrible import in its end, regarding it as the passing, the dying unto life which falls to the lot of all natural things. So, like *Mr. Stedfast*, when 'the time comes for him to haste away, and he goeth down, there will be a great calm at that time in the river.' "

LECONTE DE LISLE.

THE papers announce the death, at Paris, of Charles Marie René Leconte de Lisle, one of those great poets of whom the people know nothing, but whom poets have worshipped.

His life, simple and grave as the entablature of a Greek temple, began at Saint-Paul, in the French Island of Reunion, October 23, 1818. He went to Paris in 1847 and was associated with the republicans who overturned the monarchy of Louis Philippe.

He published in 1853, "*Poèmes Antiques*;" in 1855, "*Poèmes et Poésies*;" in 1858, "*Poésies Complètes*;" in 1862, "*Poèmes Barbares*;" in 1884, "*Poèmes Tragiques*," works sculptural in form, intensely original and modern in style, yet epic and implacable in their serenity.

He translated into French with almost absolute precision and exactness the Idylls of Theocritus and the Odes of Anacreon in 1861, the Iliad in 1866, the Odyssey in 1867, Hesiod in 1869, Orphic Hymns in 1869, Æschylus in 1872, Horace in 1873, and Sophocles in 1877.

He produced at the Odéon playhouse, in January, 1873, "*Les*

Erinnyes," a tragedy in two parts, with an introduction and intermedes by Massenet, and in 1888 "*L'Apollonide*," a lyrical drama in three parts and five tableaux, with music by François Servais. He published anonymously in 1871 a popular republican catechism and a popular history of Christianity.

He was poor. He had in his youth the dignity of misery earned by faithfulness to an elevated ideal, and in his youth the men of genius in France were poor. The fashion has changed, but he was not fashionable. In 1866 he received the Jean Reynaud Premium of 10,000 francs from the Académie Française. In 1873 he was a candidate for election at the Académie Française. There were only two votes cast for him, but they were cast by Victor Hugo and by Auguste Barbier. At every subsequent election they voted for him. After Barbier's death there was only one Academic voice in favor of Leconte de Lisle, but it was heard invariably at every session until 1886, and it was Hugo's. Then Hugo died, and Leconte de Lisle was unanimously elected as his successor. In 1873 he was appointed librarian of the Luxembourg Palace Library.

His salary as a librarian and his fees as an Academician were his only income. Only artists read his books.

Artists and critics who do not think that there is an evolution in the art of poems, or that there are ordinary limitations applicable to them, esteem him as an artist of beauty for the sake of beauty, and the vision at once real and symbolical of his "*Epiphanie*" contains in their view some of the most admirable lines which were ever written.

He made a new revelation of beauty. He evoked in poems the subjects of which were as far as possible from the manners of our time, in "*Kain*," which is a model epic, and in a series of descriptions, Hindu, Hebraic, Greek, and Scandinavian, splendid images, ancient inclinations of thought and abolished civilizations. His works are statues and figurines, plastic in form, beautiful independently of all moral judgment, without hatred or love for nature or the acts of men, and they cannot be popular, since the sensational is the popular life, but they are eternal and from all literature one may enchantingly revert to them."

The Greatest Sum Ever Offered for a Book.—We take the following item from the *Signal*, Paris:

"The largest Bible in the world is in the Vatican. It is a manuscript Bible and written in Hebrew. The book weighs 320 pounds, and there is a history connected with it. Some Italian Jews obtained a view of the precious volume, and told their co-religionists of Venice of it. The consequence was that a syndicate of Venetian Jews endeavored to purchase it, offering the Pope the weight of the book in gold as the price. Pope Julius II., however, refused the offer. At the present price of gold the offer was one of no less than 1,800,000 francs (\$360,000)."

The Bodleian Library.—From the annual report of Bodley's Librarian at Oxford, we learn that many important and curious manuscripts have been acquired during the last year. These include Irish, Cornish, and Old English manuscripts; a curious Latin manuscript, a *Brigittine Collectarius* of the Fifteenth Century, with some Swedish rubrics; various fragments of Greek papyri of the Byzantine period, the most important being part of a deed of sale executed at Apollinopolis Magna (Edfu) in the reign of Tiberius II. and Anastasia (578-82); Hebrew, Pali, Syriac, Ethiopic, Chinese, and Japanese MSS. Some of these are very rare; notably an Aramaic marriage-contract of the year 956; and the earliest known dated specimen of cursive Hebrew writing. Particular stress is laid on the acquisition of a photo



LECONTE DE LISLE.

graphic copy of Fifteenth-Century English verse-translation of Palladius' *De re rustica*. The Bodleian already possessed a manuscript of the work, but the manuscript now photographed, the property of Lord Fitzwilliam, was the translator's own dedication-copy addressed to Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, and contains dedicatory verses which refer to the gifts made by the Duke to the library of Oxford University.

American Advertisements.—In the last number of *Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst*, Leipzig, the painter, Max Seliger, writes an interesting article on American Advertisements and treats the subject from an artist's point of view. He recommends the Germans to imitate the Yankees except where "they ruin the views of the landscape by painting along the railroad tracks, on all fences and rocks, 'Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria,' or where they decorate all walls with 'Hood's Sarsaparilla.'"

He marvels at the ease with which "colossal letters are painted by free hand, without ruler or measure," and is surprised at "the American letter-painter who works negatively, that is, who writes on a light-colored background and afterward fills in the background with dark colors. He criticizes the Germans for their long advertisements, "which nobody has time to read," and recommends "the American method of brevity." He sees much to admire in our "theater-bills; they show consciousness in limitation, simplicity, and clearness; powerful contrasts and rich colors on white backgrounds."

Aside from the artist's naïve enumeration of the endless number of American devices to attract attention, it is curious to see such a paper in an art-journal. It proves that American advertisement-methods are utterly foreign to Europe, and that they reveal a new world in art-industry.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LITERARY NOTES.

SINCE her marriage, Miss Olive Schreiner, the well-known author of "An African Farm," calls herself Mrs. Olive Schreiner. Her husband, however, has changed his "maiden" name by making his wife's family-name his surname, so that his visiting-cards now read, "Mr. Cronwright Schreiner."

THE ceremony of proclaiming the National Eisteddfod of 1895 was performed at Llanelly, on Saturday afternoon, June 30, by the Ven. Archdruid Clwydfardd, and other Welsh bards. The chief compositions in music, prose, and poetry for competition next year were announced. Fully 20,000 took part in the ceremony.

GENIUS AND PHYSICAL BEAUTY.—Ouida deduces from history the facts that men of genius are fine, handsome fellows. So they are, as a rule: witness Tennyson, Musset, Scott—the strongest man of the Rough Clan—Mariborough, Goethe, Bonny Dundee, Burns, Longfellow, Sir Henry Taylor, Napoleon, Shelley, Byron—a gallery of beauties. The Popes and Voltaires are the exceptions.

A NEW journal for the study of questions pertaining to Africa, especially the problems of the Christianization and civilization of the Dark Continent, has been begun by the German "*Evangelischer Afrikaverein*," and is published in Berlin under the title of *Afrika*. It promises to be one of the most reliable journals of its kind, its first number containing articles from such authorities as Grundemann, Merensky, Müller, and others. It is a monthly, costing 2 marks.

ONE of the two new Academicians, M. Albert Sorel, is descended from a sister of Charlotte Corday, and therefore also from Corneille. The first cause of M. Sorel's successful candidacy was his clever book on Madame de Staël, which so gratified her grandson, the Duc de Broglie, and her great-grandson, the Comte d'Haussonville, that they determined to show to M. Sorel their appreciation in a magnificent way. They therefore won to his support the "party of the Dukes" in the Academy.

THE unveiling of the remarkable statue of Alain Chartier in the Rue de Tocqueville, Paris, recalls an anecdote concerning him. His works were so much admired that one day Margaret of Scotland, wife of the Dauphin of France, afterward Louis XI., in passing through a hall where Chartier was lying asleep on a lounge, stooped and kissed him tenderly. When the lords of her suite expressed their surprise that she could have kissed such an ugly man, the Princess replied: "It is not the man I kissed, but that precious mouth from which have issued so many witty sayings and virtuous sentences."

WHILE the number of second and third rate novels yearly increases, those that deserve to be labeled A are as undoubtedly on the wane. The pitiable state of the German book-market is partly answerable for this result, since it has driven some of the ablest contemporary novelists, such as Sudermann, Gerhardt, Hauptmann, and Voss, to turn aside from their original and obvious vocation in order to write indifferent dramas, because these prove to be more remunerative than first-class novels. Veteran standard authors like Freytag, Dahn, and Spielhagen, who have been before the public for three or more decenniums, seem to labor under the delusion that whatever they now write must necessarily be worth reading, and that a

writer who once has achieved fame has nothing further to do in order to keep it up but to go on producing with clockwork regularity a certain number of volumes per annum, whether or not these books are distinguished by any of those qualities which made the reputation of their earlier works.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

LORD TENNYSON has applied to the Bishop of Winchester for a faculty to erect a tablet to his father in Freshwater Church, for which he has written the following epitaph:

In loving memory
of
ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON,
Whose happiest days were passed at Farringford, in this parish.
Born Aug. 6th, 1809.
Died Oct. 6th, 1892.
Buried in Westminster Abbey, Oct. 12th, 1892.
"Speak, living Voice! With thee death is not death;
Thy life outlives the life of dust and breath."

ART NOTES.

IN London, the artists are complaining of the great scarcity of models, the managers of the various "living-picture" shows at the theatres and music halls having secured the services of the majority of the handsomest and most experienced posers, who now earn more money by the much easier process of appearing for a few moments in each of a dozen or more tableaux every evening.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON has received the royal gold-medal for the promotion of architecture, at the hands of the President of the Institute of British Architects. Besides being a painter and no mean sculptor, Sir Frederick has lectured or addressed the students of the Royal Academy on the subject of German, French, and Spanish architecture. In accepting the medal, the President of the Royal Academy called attention to the triumphs of painting and sculpture unaided by architecture.

THROUGH a half-inch of grime and dust, an expert recognized a painting by Rubens in a London auction-store the other day. It was a grimy, dingy old canvas, 38½ by 40½ inches, but the unmistakable idiosyncrasies of the master-hand stuck out all over the ancient daub. Concealing his amazement at the discovery his eyes revealed, Mr. Expert inquired in an indifferent way the price wanted for the old picture, and the dealer had no sooner said 35 shillings than he had the money in his hand, and the stranger had the canvas. A professional cleaner was intrusted with the picture next, and when it emerged from his hands it was a glory of color and magnificent composition, a veritable masterpiece, estimated to be worth not less than \$5,000.

MUSICAL NOTES.

FROM Bonn comes the news, which must, however, be received with some caution, that a posthumous and hitherto unknown song by Beethoven has been discovered in the library of Dr. Erich Prieger of that city. Its title, "Elegy on the Death of a Poodle," would, if the song be authentic, indicate that it is a mere *jeu d'esprit*, and it is said to date from the period of "Adelaide."

MME. ALBONI has left some very handsome legacies to the Paris poor. Among her bequests are a fund to provide forty savings-bank books of £10 each every year to poor and deserving girls and boys, without distinction of religion or nationality; also, £4,000 to found beds in Paris hospitals for Italian patients. M. Gay, a councillor, gave notice of a motion which he will bring in at the next sitting, to alter the name of Boulevard des Italiens to that of Boulevard Alboni.

SOME extremely interesting instrumental experiments are being made at the Brussels Conservatory. At a recent concert Liszt's Fourteenth Rhapsody was played by a band made up entirely of clarinets, seventeen in number. The whole piece was played without notes, and the effect is said to have been very fascinating. The range of the band covered no less than six full octaves, every kind of clarinet being used, from the highest in E to the low "pedal-clarinet" recently constructed in Paris, which goes as low as the deepest tone of the five-stringed double-bass. Some entirely novel tone-colors were thus secured.

NEW YORK will have a season of Wagnerian opera in German next Winter under the direction of Walter Damrosch. It will open February 25th, at the Metropolitan Opera House, following the Abbey and Grau season, and will continue four weeks. Mr. Damrosch returned from abroad last week, having engaged some eminent singers of German opera—Frau Rosa Sucher, dramatic soprano, of Berlin; Fraulein Marie Brema, soprano, now of London; Max Alvary, Von Rothmühl of Berlin, and Herr Lange of Munich, tenors; Max Schwartz of Weimar, and Herr Oberhafer of Berlin, baritones; Emil Fischer and Conrad Behrens, basses. The Trilogy will be sung entire.

JOSEPH HOFMANN, who is no longer an infant-wonder, but a grown-up artist, continues to be successful in London. This is what *The Daily News* has to say of a recent appearance at one of Richter's concerts: "Many of the audiences would perhaps have preferred to hear the young pianist in something else than Rubinstein's Fourth Concerto in D-minor, but as Mr. Hofmann has been studying for some years under the Russian composer at Dresden, and as it was, we understand, by Rubinstein's desire that he made his reappearance in Germany in this work last Spring, the choice is easily explicable. The difficult solo part, written by Rubinstein expressly for himself, was at any rate most brilliantly played, and the middle movement was also rendered with much charm. Four times was the young executant recalled to the platform before Dr. Richter gave the signal that the encore should be accepted, upon which Mr. Hofmann again sat down at the piano-forte and played Rubinstein's Melodie in F."

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

AFTER THE DEATH OF THE EARTH.

ABOUT two years ago there appeared an article under this title, by Camille Flammarion, in which he argued that, in approximately ten million years, the Earth, unless it previously should become the victim of a catastrophe, would necessarily die of old age after the atmosphere, which constitutes its vital element, should have vanished, and the surface of the Earth be enveloped in a temperature too low for the support of life. The current number of *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, contains an article which, without criticizing Flammarion's theories, pushes the argument to wider conclusions. The writer says:

"In twenty, thirty, fifty, or, at furthest, in a hundred million years, the Sun itself will be extinguished. If the Earth were only so far advanced in its development as Jupiter, it would survive until the extinction of the Sun; but it is much further advanced on the road to old age.

"The warmth of the Sun is ascribable to two chief factors: the condensation of its original nebular mass, and the fall of meteorites. On careful calculation, it has been assumed that the first of these causes generated heat equal to eighteen million times that which it now annually radiates. This is on the assumption that the original nebular mass was cold, an assumption which has not been verified. There is, however, very little doubt that the heat generated by condensation far exceeds that calculation. It follows that, with continued concentration, the Sun may go on radiating heat for hundreds of centuries without any loss of temperature.

"It will enable one to form some conception of the heat radiated by the Sun when we say that, in the course of a single second, it is equal to what would be given off by the combustion of eleven hundred billion tons of coal. The Earth receives only one-half billionth part of this expenditure, and that is sufficient to maintain its vital forces.

"Of sixty-seven million rays of light and warmth which the Sun radiates, only one million fall on the planets of the Solar System. To maintain this source of heat in stationary supply, it is necessary only that the Sun undergo such a measure of condensation as would result in an annual contraction of its diameter by seventy-seven meters (about eighty-four yards), a contraction so insignificant in comparison with the Sun's diameter as to be almost inappreciable. If the Sun were now gaseous it would still not be liable to any diminution of heat, the loss due to radiation being more than compensated by the gain due to contraction. This increase of warmth would continue until the Sun would reach a liquid form, which appears to be its present condition.

"Apart from all other considerations, the condensation of the Sun, which is now, approximately, one-fourth the density of our Earth, would suffice to maintain the existing radiation of light and heat for at least ten million years. Let us next consider the value of the second factor: the fall of meteors into the Sun, as an additional source of heat.

"Bear in mind, in the first place, that 146 billion meteorites fall annually on the Earth, and then consider the greater force of attraction of the Sun, and it will be evident that many billion times the number which fall on the Earth must be annually added to the Sun's mass. If the annual increment to the Sun's mass from this source were equal only to a hundredth part of the Earth's mass, this quantity would suffice to compensate for the existing rate of radiation. This calculation is based not so much on the combustion of the meteorites as on the translation of arrested motion into heat. Such is the force of attraction of the Sun that meteorites drawn within its influence compass the last 420 miles in one second of time.

"It will be evident, then, that the accretion to the Sun's mass from this source must contribute very materially to the prolongation of its condition as a heat-giving body. It requires only the annual addition of one thirty-three millionth part of the Sun's mass to compensate for the annual expenditure of heat, and this is apart from the consideration that the annual condensation contributes a like amount to the same end. We may, then, reckon confidently on a future of at least twenty million years for the

Sun, a period which, by unforeseen causes, such as the absorption of a whole meteoric swarm, may be extended indefinitely.

"The Sun will be the last body in the Solar System in which the fire of life will glow, but, sooner or later, its fire will also be extinguished. The intense glowing body which now pours its warm rays upon the Earth will be replaced by a great red ball. This in time will cool, and its virgin soil bring forth and support a flora and fauna, and reasoning beings, all differing materially, it may be, from those of the dead worlds of its system.

"But in this stage of its existence, too, its hours will be numbered. Its entrance on life will be but the precursor of its death. The hand will point toward the hour in which the whole Solar System will be extinguished in night. All other Suns and all other Solar Systems will in turn share the same fate, but the Universe will continue, although from age to age its stars will be differently grouped, and all existing forms of life will give place to other and different types. But is the doom of the Universe also sealed? Flammarion seems to think so. He points to a future in which the whole universe will be pervaded by one uniform temperature, with all change, all motion, suspended—to a dead Universe, in fact. We may, however, conclude on the basis of existing knowledge that matter is eternal, and subject to eternal laws; and that, if the extinguished Sun of our system, wandering through space, encounter another giant extinguished Sun with its attendant planets, the shock will produce a conflagration which will convert the whole into a gaseous mass which, revolving on its axis, will roll away into space, throwing off, from time to time, new planets which will, in their turn, pass through all the successive stages which the Solar System has passed through since the Sun itself first rolled on its appointed course."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BREAD IN HISTORY.

IT has probably occurred to few persons to ask who was the inventor of bread. In our stage of civilization this form of food is in such universal use that it is treated as the symbol of all food. The Christian, in his daily prayers, petitions God for his "daily bread." The Romans, in their decadence, clamored only for their "bread and their circus."

There is an article on the subject in *Cosmos*, Paris, June 23, by M. Laverune, who has collected a vast amount of interesting information on this familiar article of food.

"It seems," says M. Laverune, "as if, in some way, bread fell down from Heaven, and, also, that it must always have been something like the bread with which we are so familiar. This is, nevertheless, far from being the case; men were not always familiar with the preparation of wheaten flour which we call bread; indeed, in our own day there are entire populations wholly ignorant of its use. The Black races of Africa and the Red man of America have no notion of it. In the vast empire of China, containing a quarter of the human race, bread is almost unknown. Only in the province of Kan-Son is bread, such as we use, made. The people of Hindustan use only unleavened bread.

"Archeology furnishes evidence of the use of unleavened bread toward the close of the prehistoric period. Charred bread has been found in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland and the subterranean vaults of Egypt. These specimens afford precise evidence of the state of bread-making among the Helvetians of the Stone Age, and the Egyptians thousands of years before our era. The bread of that age shows that the grain had been crushed by beating it between two stones. It contained much sand, and to its presence is attributable the ground-down state of the teeth so frequently observed in mummies and the skeletons of the Lake-dwellers.

"In the days of the Patriarchs, the Hebrews used unleavened bread, and it does not appear that they knew of any other bread before their sojourn in Egypt. The use of unleavened bread is no less ancient among the peoples of the Aryan stock. The Greeks ascribed its origin to the remote mythological ages of Ceres and Pan. In the heroic days, depicted by Homer, the Greeks had nothing but unleavened bread, and even that the poet mentions only in connection with some feasts.

"The loaves in antiquity were flat, and they were so prepared that there was no necessity to cut them; they were broken; hence the expression 'to break bread' so common among the old writers.

"Athenæus, describing the festivals of the Gauls, remarks that

they served the bread 'all broken.' According to Fortunati, the saintly Queen Radegonde lived on coarse bread, in a spirit of mortification, to habituate herself to poverty; and this was the only nourishment of so many unfortunates in the Sixth Century. Even in this Nineteenth Century, the use of unleavened bread is habitual in certain cantons of Spain and Italy. The griddle-cakes of Ireland, the *pogatcha* of Bosnia, the *pumpernickel* of Westphalia, the *flad-broed* of the Norwegian peasants, are all varieties of unleavened bread.

"The ancients attributed the discovery of leaven to the Egyptians, and it was from them that the Hebrews learned it.

"We learn from the dream of Pharaoh's chief baker, interpreted by Joseph, that baking had become a distinct pursuit; and that it had reached a high state of development may be safely inferred from the chief baker's dream of the 'three baskets which contained all manner of baked meats.' This was nineteen centuries B.C.; and about four centuries later, when the Israelites left Egypt, leavened bread was their chief article of diet, as it was also in general use throughout the East. Herodotus tells us that Croesus erected a statue of gold to his baker in memory of his talents, and the same author tells us that the number of women engaged in making bread for Xerxes' army of 1,700,000 men was beyond count.

"The first bakers who followed their craft in Rome were slaves captured during the expedition against Philip, 171 B.C. The substitution of beer-yeast for leaven appears to have been adopted by the ancient Gauls, but the custom fell into disuse, and was completely forgotten until toward the middle of the Seventeenth Century, when it was rediscovered in London. This innovation was very energetically opposed by the medical profession. The Faculty of Paris, on being consulted by the lieutenant of police, decided profoundly, on March 4, 1668, by a vote of 45 to 30, that the leaven of beer 'was opposed to health, and prejudicial to the human frame on account of its acidity, due to the decomposition of wheat and barley.' Guy-Patin and the more ardent of the physicians characterized yeast as 'villanous foam.' But public opinion favored the innovation, the Faculty had to give way, and two years later the use of yeast was sanctioned by special Act of Parliament.

"For a long time, every family continued to make its own bread. It was the universal custom among all the Germanic peoples. The terms Lord and Lady are indeed derived from the Anglo-Saxon, the first *hláford*, which signifies the author or custodian of bread, and the second *hlæbdige*, the one who employs herself about the bread. Even in France, until the Seventeenth Century, there were no bakers except in the cities.

"The bread-eaters are still a minority in the world. The number of civilized persons who habitually consume wheaten bread is not estimated at more than five hundred millions. Even in Europe a great part of the population is reduced to the use of inferior bread made of coarse cereals and pulses, and indifferently prepared. France grows and consumes more wheat than any other country in Europe, and numbers six million of its population who do not even know the taste of bread made of rye, buckwheat, maize, or chestnut-meal. But it appears really that the world progresses only very slowly toward the realization of the familiar prayer of Christendom, 'Give us this day our daily bread.'—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WRITING ON GLASS WITH ALUMINUM.

THE latest application of aluminum is in the form of pencils for writing on glass. For the moment, the discovery of this property of aluminum is simply that of curious interest, but one cannot forecast the uses to which it may possibly be applied. The following information on the subject is from an article by Charles Margot in *La Nature*, Paris, June 30:

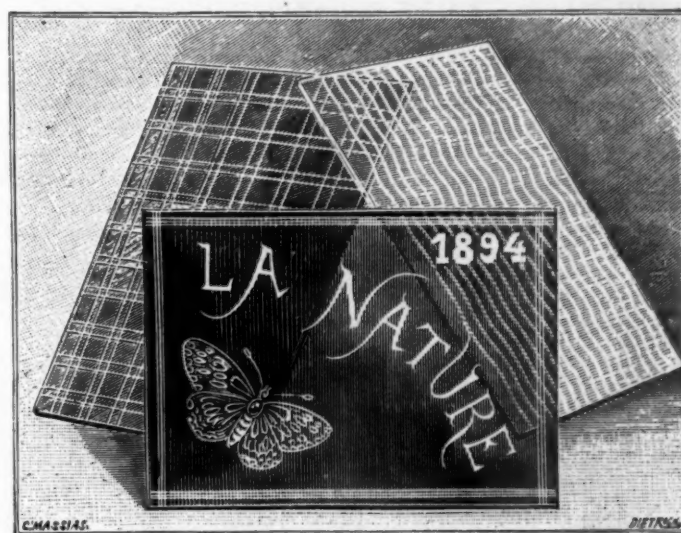
"Aluminum possesses the remarkable property, when used in the form of pencils, of leaving on glass, or other substance with a silicious basis, metallic tracings which cannot be effaced by rubbing, nor even by any ordinary process of washing. The property is manifested very sensibly when the rubbed surface of the glass is moistened, or simply covered with a light film of vapor, or even breathed upon.

"Moisture is not indispensable to secure the adhesion of the pencil to the glass, but it certainly facilitates it, and obviates the

necessity of resorting to any great pressure or friction. Various designs, such as birds, flowers, inscriptions, may be drawn to produce very effective pictures whether on white or colored glass. The design thus made has a metallic luster in reflected light, and is opaque in transmitted light. An indispensable condition of the success of the experiment is that the glass be perfectly clean; the faintest trace of grease prevents the adhesion of the metal to the glass. The particular pressure of the hand at which the pencil 'bites' best is learned by experience. The pencil is given a rather rapid to-and-fro movement, with some degree of pressure, and by using a ruler, a metallic line of an appreciable thickness is easily produced. By the repetition of these lines at regular intervals, and crossing them in various ways, one may produce very pretty checkered or tessellated designs.

"The moisture, indispensable to the work thus done by hand, is prejudicial to the luster of the metallic deposit, a fact especially noticeable on the reverse side in working on transparent glass. By the use of a small aluminum disk, readily adjustable, and admitting of rapid rotation, the necessity of moisture is obviated and the metallic luster is brilliant. Under these conditions the metal attaches itself to the glass with perfect regularity as fast as the disk revolves.

"This method, the only one which admits of industrial application to glass-decoration, gives results unapproachable by hand-work. Metallic effects are produced which are of great advantage



WRITING ON GLASS WITH ALUMINUM.

in certain classes of work; moreover, one is able, by polishing the drawing, to give it the appearance of a very beautiful metallic incrustation. Polishing is effected in many ways; the most simple and readily available consists in covering the decorated plate with a thin film of oil, and in passing a sharp steel tool obliquely over the drawing, with a firm hand. This will smooth down all irregularities, and yet leave a sufficient thickness of the metal to produce a very brilliant appearance, while the tracing, viewed by transmitted light, is perfectly opaque. This polishing may enable one to form an idea of the extraordinary tenacity with which the metal attaches itself to the glass. The union is as complete as that of two metals soldered together.

"One would suppose that if the plates thus decorated were subjected to the action of sulfuric acid or caustic potash, all traces of the design would disappear. This is not the case. The metal disappears rapidly, but an opaque tracing remained in most of the experiments in this direction.

"Experiments have been made to determine whether any other of the metals possesses this property of writing on glass, but the results, for the most part, have been negative. Magnesium possesses the property in a marked degree; but, unfortunately, it is so readily oxidized as to have no permanence. Zinc and cadmium also possess this property. Zinc employed as a revolving disk requires greater rapidity and greater pressure than aluminum, and gives less brilliant results; cadmium acts very readily, requiring little pressure; but the results are in no respect comparable to those produced by aluminum. With both zinc and cadmium, water is an obstacle to the adhesion of the metal to the glass. They require a perfectly dry surface.

"The application to the industrial arts of writing on glass by means of aluminum opens up a very extensive field for exploitation by the amateur. Aluminum does not tarnish like silver by exposure to the air; these drawings have consequently a permanence which gives them a special value."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RAIN-MAKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

ABOUT two years ago, experiments in rain-making were undertaken in Texas at the cost of the Government of the United States. Men of science familiar with the conditions involved in rain-making opposed this waste of public money. They were well aware of the conditions under which the vapor of the air is condensed naturally and might be condensed artificially. This is taught in text-books of physics, but not as a question of practical economics. "The rain which might be produced artificially would not suffice to furnish water for the boiler engaged in producing it." So says Prof. Alexander Macfarlane, of the University of Texas, in an article published in *Gaea*, Leipzig, No. VIII., in which he stigmatizes the rain-makers as in no respect better than the medicine-men of the American Indians.

Professor Macfarlane lays down first the general principles of rain-formation. He says:

"For every degree of temperature of the air there is a maximum limit of water-vapor to the cubic inch which the air is capable of bearing. So, too, for any given quantity of vapor per cubic inch, there is a temperature at which the air will hold exactly so much. This is the so-called point of saturation. Reduce the temperature below that point, and the vapor begins to condense, and assume the form of dew, fog, mist, vapor, or rain.

"Now in what manner can a portion of the atmospheric air be cooled? This may be brought about by contact with another atmospheric mass of lower temperature, to which it imparts some of its warmth; or, a portion of the atmosphere may be cooled by radiating a portion of its warmth into space; or some of its warmth may be applied to its own expansion. The form assumed by the vapor on condensation depends on the number of dust-particles to the cubic inch of atmosphere: if these particles are very numerous, little vapor condenses on each, and we have fog or mist; if the particles are fewer, more vapor concentrates on each, and we have rain. The discovery of this fact is due to John Aitken, who supposes that the microscopic dust-particles consist in part of fine particles of salt derived from the foam of the ocean.

"Now, to make rain, or condense the vapor of the air, in a receiver, presents no difficulty. The problem is a very different one when it is attempted to condense the vapor in a large volume of free air. If the temperature of the air to be operated on is higher than the saturation-point of its contained moisture it must be cooled to below that point. By the condensation of the moisture, free heat is disengaged, and this tends to arrest the process. The problem now is to dispose of this heat. Some rain-makers appear to have imagined that it was only necessary to 'press the button' and that Nature would do the rest. This is not the case: to assure the success of the experiment, it would be requisite to provide the necessary fine dust so that the condensation may proceed without delay, as soon as the air is cooled to its saturation-point; or, better still, to provide the dust of a substance, like common salt, which has an affinity for water, and will consequently facilitate the operation.

"Let us take, for example, a cubic mile of the atmosphere on which Dyrenforth operated on the night of Friday, November 25, 1892. The records of the meteorological station in San Antonio gave, for 8 P.M., the temperature of the air as 72° F. and the saturation-point as 61° F. To cool a cubic mile of this air to saturation-point would require the elimination of a measure of heat sufficient to raise 88,000 tons of water from the freezing-point to the boiling-point. To reduce the temperature still another 11° F. would require the elimination of as much more, and this would precipitate 20,000 tons of water, equal approximately to 1.4 pounds per square foot, or 0.27 inch rainfall. The amount of latent heat which the condensation of that volume of water would set free would suffice to raise 100,000 tons of water from the freezing-point to the boiling-point, and it would be necessary to drive off this heat to enable the 'rain-making' to be kept up. These calculations are based on the assumption that the cubic mile of air remained constant during the operation. If it were replaced by other air, the difficulties would be enhanced."

Professor Macfarlane here goes into the details of the pretensions and experiments of several "rain-makers," namely, Melbourne, Espy, Powers, Ruggles, Dyrenforth and Pitkin and John Jacob Astor, and the Chicago inventor backed by Senator

Farwell. We have no space to describe these severally. It must suffice to say that Professor Macfarlane regards the methods as based on an imperfect comprehension of the subject. He admits that it would be possible to produce rainfall by some of the systems, but only at an absurdly extravagant outlay; for example, the Chicago inventor's plan was to operate by the evaporation of liquid carbonic acid; this would require heat, and the theory was that it would absorb the heat from the atmosphere. The theory has been justified by experiment, but the financial aspect of the problem is not encouraging. To cool a cubic mile of air to 11° F. below saturation-point called for 258,000 tons of liquid carbonic acid, and another 150,000 tons would be necessary to absorb the latent heat. Estimating the cost of the acid at a dollar a pound, we have an outlay of more than \$400,000 to induce a rainfall of 0.27 inch over a square mile.

Another ingenious method was that of Pitkin, who proposed to suspend a great sail between balloons, and at right-angles to a current of moist air. The sail was to be at an angle which would deflect the current of air upward into a cooler region where its moisture would be condensed. The weak point here was the cost of the erection that would prevent the sail being blown away. It would be more economical to build a mountain at once.—

Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RECENT SCIENCE.

Does Electricity Kill?—Dr. d'Arsonval, whose interesting experiments on the physiological effects of alternating currents were described in a recent number of *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, now claims to have shown that electricity causes death in two very different ways, either by lesion or destruction of nerve-tissues, or by excitement of nerve-centers, stopping respiration and producing syncope. In the latter case, death is at first only apparent, and, if taken in time, the victim may be resuscitated in the same way as in a case of drowning. Dr. d'Arsonval claims that the alternating currents used in electrocution in New York nearly always produce the second kind of death. He adduces a case of a man who was resuscitated after an alternating current of 4,500 volts had passed through his body for several minutes. Commenting on these statements, *The Electrical World*, July 14, recommends that the State authorities should prepare to make the necessary tests on the next criminal executed by electricity. Apart from electrocution, however, it is evident that electricians should make themselves familiar with Dr. d'Arsonval's methods of resuscitation, as by this means many lives may be saved.

Standards of Light.—A standard of light should be constant during use and reproducible with ease. These are requirements that the present standards do not fulfil. The English standard-candle has been charged with fluctuations of 40 per cent., and the Carcel lamp, though furnishing a fairly steady source of light, changes slowly and cannot easily be duplicated with exactness. Other recent lights are open to the same or similar objections. Messrs. C. H. Sharp and W. R. Turnbull have recently made a careful study of all these standards, with results which are detailed in *The Physical Review* for July-August. Among the facts brought out was the futility of any attempt to get concordant photometric results from freely burning candles, though the English candle is much more stable than the German. On the whole, the standards employing chimneys to protect the flame give more satisfactory results.

Chemistry and the Healing-Art.—Commenting upon a recent editorial in *The Scientific American*, an abstract of which appeared in *THE DIGEST*, and which asserted that it is within the power of chemical research to discover and prepare a substance possessing any assignable or conceivable potency or influence over any given species of matter, dead or living, *Modern Medicine*, New York, June, remarks editorially that to the well-trained physiologist such a proposition must appear absurd, since it ignores the fact that there is a generic difference between living matter and dead matter. Chemistry can produce an infinite number of variations in its compounds, but none of these can lift

dead matter out of the chemical to the biological plane. Chemistry will never be able to produce food capable of sustaining human or animal life. Chemistry never has produced and never will produce any substance capable of reinforcing the vitality of the animal organism, either by replenishing its tissues or augmenting its forces. It is also futile to suppose that chemistry will ever furnish efficient antidotes for the toxins produced by the microbic causes of disease, or germicides capable of destroying microbes diffused through the system of an animal, without destroying the animal itself. Were man capable of accomplishing this, he might bid defiance to death as well as disease, barring accidents, since old age itself is doubtless due to the gradual deterioration of the body under the influence of poisonous substances generated by microbes within the alimentary canal. There is an infinitely wide chasm between chemistry and biology, and no amount of research will ever bridge the gulf.

Reactance: A New Electrical Quantity.—The meaning of this term, which has but recently been adopted into the vocabulary of electricity, is described in a recent paper read before the Institute of Electrical Engineers by C. P. Steinmetz and F. Bedell, which is given in *The Electrical Review*, New York, July 11. Reactance is similar in many respects to resistance, but the electromotive force used in overcoming reactance consumes no power, for it is at right angles to the current. Any electromotive force in a circuit may be resolved into two components, one in the direction of the current, which transmits power, and the other at right angles to the current, which represents no power, but simply overcomes the reactance. This second component, called the reactive electromotive force in the circuit, may be due to self or mutual induction, to capacity or to some outside counter electromotive force produced by a motor or other device.

Contaminated Ices.—The British Institute of Preventive Medicine is making an investigation of the ice-cream sold in the London streets and consumed in great measure by young children. As reported in *The British Medical Journal*, July 7, the number of bacteria in various samples has already been determined, and the investigation will now be directed to ascertaining whether any of these are disease-producing. Meanwhile simultaneously with the revelations as to the impurities contained in ices sold in the streets of London, comes still more disquieting news from Paris. The examination of a series of samples of ices, seized on behalf of the Municipal Laboratory, has shown that the ices simply swarm with microbes of all kinds, besides containing fecal matter and other disgusting impurities. These ices are sold in apparently respectable cafés, and the municipal authorities seem to be unable to stop the sale.

Inoculation Against Cholera.—The experiments on preventive inoculation against cholera in India, by Dr. Haffkine, which we noticed in this column some time ago, have been meeting with great success. According to a memorandum from Dr. W. T. Simpson, Health Officer of Calcutta, detailed in a recent number of *The British Medical Journal*, about 25,000 persons have so far been treated. Until recently there was no opportunity to tell what the results had been, but in March of this year cholera broke out in a *bustee* of Calcutta, and Haffkine at once subjected his method to a test. The result, if not perhaps absolutely free from objection, is nevertheless full of significance. With the appearance of cholera, 116 persons out of 200 inhabitants of the *bustee* were inoculated. Fresh cases occurred, 10 persons being affected. All these 10 cases were found among the non-inoculated portion of the community, and none of the inoculated suffered. If these results are found to be constant they would prove that cholera is caused by the comma bacillus, and that it is possible to protect persons easily and speedily. Of course much remains to be proved. For instance, the researches of Pfeiffer, a German pathologist, appear to prove that inoculation may furnish immunity for only a short time, not permanently. Dr. Haffkine's Calcutta patients were inoculated at the outbreak of the disease, and there is nothing to show that their immunity lasted more than a week or two.

Curious Electro-Optical Phenomena.—The subject of electro-optics or photo-electricity is almost daily receiving additions to its stock of phenomena, most of which, however, it must be added, remain unexplained. Elster and Geitel, in *Wiedemann's Annalen*, No. 7, have just shown that thin layers of sodium,

potassium, and rubidium applied to the walls of a vacuum-tube promote the passage of a current, but only when illuminated. Moreover, the effect varies with the kind of light; for the long red waves rubidium is most sensitive and potassium least so.

The Flow of Solids.—It has long been known that metals will flow like viscous fluids when subjected to enormous pressure. Recent experiments on this phenomenon show that the property is shared by other solid substances, while still others apparently do not possess it at all. Professor Dewar (London Chemical Society, June 7) has investigated it by means of a hydraulic press, with which he attempted to force various substances through a narrow orifice. Crystalline sodium sulfate, sal ammoniac, graphite urea, and many other solids were found to flow easily under a pressure of thirty to forty tons per square inch, while starch, common salt, and others refused to flow even under a pressure of sixty tons to the square inch.

SCIENCE NOTES.

IN regard to the mammoth-remains of Canada and Alaska, Dr. G. M. Dawson notes that in the northwestern part of the continent they are abundant in, if not confined to, the limits of a great unglaciated area there, comprising nearly all Alaska and part of the adjacent Yukon district of Canada. No mastodon-bones have been reported from this region.

THE lawn adjoining the station of the Delaware & Hudson Road at Saratoga is fenced by two rows of old locomotive-tubes, set in posts and painted. The top rails are connected so as to make a continuous pipe, and the lengths of tube are perforated with small holes a few feet apart. Each morning a line of hose is attached to the top rail, and the water turned on, with the result that the grounds are thoroughly sprinkled without the expenditure of labor.

TESLA, the electrician, suggests that since images are recognized in the brain through the medium of the retina and the optic nerve, it may be possible for the brain to evolve an image upon the retina by a sort of reflex action when the mental picture is formed in the mind, and that possibly means may at some time be obtained by which this image upon the retina may be recognized so that true mind-reading may be effected.

REFERRING to the common statement that electricity is still in its infancy, Professor Dolbear recently said: "Electricity is not in its infancy. Despite what has been done there is nothing in the present use of electricity that has not been known for many years. Arc-lights were known eighty years ago; the telegraph is sixty years old, the telephone thirty, and the incandescent lamp ditto. We are not at work with new things or on new principles. If you are running a motor with electricity, it is not a new discovery in electricity to apply the same power to the operation of a lathe or a street-car."

THE match-industry in Russia has largely developed. In 1891 there were 271 factories producing 144,750,000 matches, of which about 38,000,000 were non-phosphorus or safety matches. The excise duty is one kopeck (about two-thirds of a cent) on a box containing from 225 to 300 matches, and less in proportion on smaller boxes. The manufacture of sulfur matches dates from the most ancient times. The manufacture of phosphorus matches had been established in Russia before 1840, but its dimensions were for a long time very limited, partly because the bulk of the Russian people continued to use the flint and tinder for striking a light, and partly because the manufacture, as well as the use, of phosphorus was subject to very restraining regulations.

DR. MCCLINTOCK, of the University of Michigan, has performed experiments which indicate that eggs may become infected with microbes before they are laid. A healthy hen, after repeated washings in sterilizing solutions, was placed in a sterilized cage. As soon as possible after being laid, a portion of her eggs were placed in sterilized cotton and then in an incubator. All these eggs decayed and swarmed with bacteria. The remaining eggs were taken as soon as laid, and cultures were made from their contents. Some of these culture tubes developed; others remained sterile. After some days the hen was killed, and with proper aseptic precautions culture tubes were inoculated from various portions of the oviduct. Most of these tubes developed. It would thus seem probable that the putrefactive bacteria entered the egg in its passage down the oviduct and before the shell was formed.

INTERESTING information is given by a French traveller in China of the Mau-tzu, a people who occupy all the territory between China proper and Thibet. The feudal system prevails among these mountaineers, who are divided up into more than eighty small states. Lamaism is the religion professed by the majority. The languages of these states, which are more Thibetan than Chinese, differ very much one from another. The Mau-tzu are fairly well made and strong. They do not wear a cue like the Chinese, and dress in coarse woollen fabrics, which they make for themselves. The men wear a shirt with a collar, and the women wear dresses consisting of body and skirt, two styles unknown in China, and reminding one of European fashions. Their houses, too, built of stone, have usually one or two stories above the ground floor, the latter being always occupied by cattle, upon which they chiefly depend. The animals reared by the Mau-tzu are the horse, the horned and the hornless yak, two species of cow, sheep with long spiral horns, and the goat, one variety of which has four horns. The pigs, dogs, cats, and fowls, which are bred there, are identical with those found in the rest of China.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHITTIER'S RELIGION.

PROBABLY the only way to know what the religion of Whittier was, is to interpret truthfully his poetry. This is what the Rev. W. H. Savage essays to do in *The Arena* for July. He tells us that Whittier accepted fully "the one distinctive doctrine of Quakerism—the Light within, and the immanence of the Divine Spirit in Christianity." He says that Whittier's "practical creed" was, in the long run, "The only thing that is good and safe is that which is righteous and just."

"What Whittier believed regarding 'the Word of God' was simply the doctrine of his fathers; the Friends always meant by 'the Word of God' the Inner Voice that speaks in each man's soul, never the Book that is known as the 'Bible.' Concerning this latter, Mr. Whittier said, 'I believe just so far in the Bible as it believes in me.' The authentic inspiration comes to souls. Its open fountain is God and not a book. It uses all the languages that men use, speaking to each man in his own tongue wherein he was born. This is the Quaker doctrine of the Inner Light, and to this our Quaker singer held from first to last.

Who scoffs at our birthright? The words of the seers,
And the songs of the bards in the twilight of years,
All the foregleams of wisdom in santon and sage,
In prophet and priest, are our true heritage.

The Word which the reason of Plato discerned;
The truth, as whose symbol the Mithra-fire burned;
The soul of the world which the Stoic but guessed,
In the Light Universal the Quaker confessed.

"In these lines from his 'Quaker Alumni' our poet declares that the Bible of the Hebrew and the Christian is but one utterance of the Voice that has ever been speaking to all men everywhere.

"All readers of Whittier are aware of his boundless reverence and admiration of the character and life of Jesus. . . . By his use of language, some of his readers have been led to suppose him a believer in the Church-doctrine of the Trinity, in spite of the fact that his 'Trinitas' is distinctly a heretical document, embodying ideas that were condemned by the Church of the Third Century. The explanation of all the seeming contradictions in the writings before us is found when we remember that Whittier was a Quaker, and that Christ was to him 'the Inward Word.' In the only poem that makes reference to the Trinitarian formula, he rejects the traditional doctrine of the incomprehensible.

That night with painful care I read
What Hippo's Saint and Calvin said,—
The living speaking to the dead!

In vain I turned, in weary quest,
Old pages, where (God give them rest!)
The poor creed-mongers dreamed and guessed.

And still I prayed, "Lord, let me see
How three are one, and one is three;
Read the dark riddle unto me!"

"And, when the riddle was read, the adoring soul of the questioner found his answer in a revised version of the old heresy of Sabellius: 'There is one God who reveals Himself in three ways, to meet the threefold needs of His children.'

The equal Father in rain and sun,
His Christ in the good to evil done,
His voice in thy soul;—and the three are one!

"A short time before the poet's death, an old friend, a man of Quaker lineage, called upon him, and the two talked long over the great matters that had engaged their thoughts during the many years of their acquaintance. As they were about to separate, Mr. Whittier said: 'They would call thee and me Unitarians.' In these words, we have his thought about himself put into plain prose, and it agrees exactly with the statement made by Dr. Holmes, shortly after his old friend's departure, 'We felt that we were on common ground.'

"Whittier believed religion to be the product of a divine inspiration coming direct to the souls of men, and dependent on no infallibility of Bibles or creeds, on no special rituals of worship. Years ago, he called attention, in a published letter, to the fact that science and criticism would be likely to invalidate the sup-

posed foundations of faith, and urged men to turn to the only safe guidance, 'the Inner Light and the Voice of God in the soul.' The same matter finds noble and forcible expression in his 'Vision of Echard':

What, if the earth is hiding
Her old faiths, long outworn;
What is it to the changeless truth
That yours shall fail in turn?

What if the o'erturned altar
Lays bare the ancient lie?
What if the dreams and legends
Of the world's childhood die?

Have ye not still my witness
Within yourselves away;
My hand that on the keys of life
For bliss or bale I lay?

Still in perpetual judgment,
I hold assize within,
With sure reward of holiness,
And dread rebuke of sin.

A light, a guide, a warning,
A presence ever near,
Through the deep silence of the flesh
I reach the inward ear.

My Gerizim and Ebal
Are in each human soul—
The still, small voice of blessing,
The Sinai's thunder-roll.

The stern behest of duty,
The doom-book open thrown,
The heaven ye seek, the hell ye fear,
Are with yourselves alone.

"Holding such views as these, Whittier could not have been other than an optimist regarding the outlook toward the world's future. Dependent for their safety on no device of human wit, the years to come were safe in the goodness and almightiness of God. And so he could sing:

The airs of heaven blow o'er me;
A glory shines before me
Of what mankind shall be,—
Pure, generous, brave and free.

A dream of man and woman
Diviner but still human,
Solving the riddle old,
Shaping the age of gold!

The love of God and neighbor,
An equal-handed labor;
The richer life, where beauty
Walks hand in hand with duty.

Ring, bells in unreared steeples;
The joy of unborn peoples!
Sound, trumpets far off blown,
Your triumph is my own!

I feel the earth move sunward,
I join the great march onward,
And take, by faith, while living,
My freehold of thanksgiving.

"We turn naturally from these thoughts of man's earthly future, to ask what our poet held concerning the unseen that lies beyond. We find his writings filled with hints which show that he meditated much and earnestly upon the matter of the future life, and that his belief in such a life was confident and full of cheer. Mrs. Clafin reports him as saying, 'The little circumstance of death will make no difference with me; I shall have the same friends in that other world that I have here, the same loves and aspirations and occupations. If it were not so, I should not be myself, and surely I shall not lose my identity.' He was always deeply interested in what used to be called 'ghost-stories,' and he and Mrs. Stowe would sit and talk far into the night, of ghosts and spirit-rappings and other matters that now engage the societies for Psychical Research. He believed that the Inner Light could be trusted to guide one in the business of daily life as well as in matters purely spiritual, and he found many confirmations of this in the experience of his Quaker friends. And all this was quite in keeping with the Quaker belief that life here is in constant touch with the Great Life that is the fountain of all being. According to this belief, the gates between the seen and the unseen are always ajar. The life here and the life there flow from the Eternal, are lived in the Eternal, and, because of this, are always safe and good."

IS THE CHURCH "PASSING AWAY"?

THIS question is answered in the affirmative by a writer in the *Vorwärts*, Buenos Ayres. He deplores that this should be the case, but thinks that it is impossible to remedy the decay of the Church. He does not refer to any one denomination, but believes that all the Christian Churches are doomed to destruction, because all fail to practice what they preach.

"It is difficult," continues the writer, "to tear one's self away from the sweet faith of our infancy, and we are not able, without great struggles, to free ourselves from everything which our fathers, our mothers, our teachers, and the ministers have told us. And yet, the majority of mankind have lost faith in the Church. Agnosticism and free-thought—at one time the privilege of a few idealists and great thinkers, who had outgrown Christianity—are now common with the great masses of the people. The unnatural state of our present social system and the prevalence of immorality cause them to doubt the blessings of religion; the certainty that neither holy-water nor prayer can help us against misery, confirms our doubts. Men would live, but while the majority are perishing from want, they see the laziest and most useless persons rolling in luxury. Thus, faith vanishes; eternal justice and Divine wisdom appear as empty phrases, and the social difficulty robs the people of all belief. The Church could have prevented this, had the Church known how to read the signs of the times. It would not have been impossible for the Church to enter upon a second term of world-rule. But now it is too late. The labor-movement is opposed to the Church and the laboring-classes will soon be lost to her influences. The Church has allied herself for good with the owners of worldly possessions, she must stand by them and will fall with them. She holds fast to the present order of things, and must pass away with it."

The direct opposite of such reasoning is the article by the Rev. A. Fawkes, in *The Weekly Register*, London:

"The reproach of Opportunism is one that is often brought against the Church. It is framed so as to convey the idea that the Church is an embodiment of the lower kind of Statecraft; crafty, designing, unscrupulous, ready to use every means and every circumstance to serve her purpose and secure her ends. Such a representation is, of course, a caricature. But the Church and the world do act and react on one another: it is as if there were a magic current between the two. And if this be Opportunism, we need not be at pains to disclaim it. But by the world I mean here the men and women in the world; those to whom the Gospel is, or is to be, preached. The Church and the world are two sides of one and the same thing.

"Never was this Opportunism more pronounced than to-day, never did it more generally pervade Catholic opinion and feeling. 'I have compassion on the multitude,' is its keynote: 'The heart of the Pope,' said Leo XIII. to the French workmen's pilgrimage, 'like the heart of Jesus Christ, whose Vicar he is, is with the sufferers and outcasts of the world.' And to take more formal pronouncements, the great Encyclicals published during the present Pontificate, in particular that on 'The Condition of Labor,' show that on one class of problems the Church is abreast, perhaps ahead, of the thought of the day. 'The workmen have been given over, isolated and defenseless, to the callousness of employers and the greed of unrestrained competition. The evil has been increased by usury which, though more than once condemned by the Church, is still practiced under a different name but with the same guilt. And to this must be added the custom of working by contract and the concentration of so many branches of trade in the hands of a few; so that a small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the masses of the poor a yoke little better than slavery itself.' Where are the evils of our industrial civilization painted in stronger colors? The claim to absolute ownership of property is repudiated: 'It is one thing to have a right to the possession of money, another to have a right to use money as one pleases!' The future may have more than one surprise in store for us; it would be too soon to conclude that Christianity has exhausted itself as a social force. There is a disposition, indeed, in certain quarters, to assume the radical incompatibility of religion and progress; and to represent the Catholic Church, in particular, as meeting the ideas and sympathies of the modern world with an unchanging *non possumus*. But we are yet, it may be, in the early days of Christianity, and

if the Church, moved by the 'Spirit of God,' retraces the steps of her Master, and does again the first works, the policy will be one not of worldly craft, but of Christian Opportunism."

"THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WAS NOT
FOUNDED BY HENRY VIII."

THIS is the contention of the Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop of Springfield. The one "unanswerable reason" the Bishop gives, is that it was impossible for Henry VIII. to have founded the Church of England.

"One might, with more plausibility, say that Charles II. founded the English State, or General Grant the United States of America. . . .

"In the time of Henry VIII. there was no interruption, whatsoever, in the continuity of the English Church. . . . Henry VIII. never attempted to found a Church, since, whatever else may be said of him . . . he was not a fool. Nobody in his day or generation ever dreamed that he was founding a Church; such a fiction was left for Roman Catholics and Dissenters in modern times to invent and spread abroad. Whoever asserts that Henry VIII. founded the English Church proclaims one of two things, either that he is ignorant of English history or else is attempting to deceive others by stating what he knows to be false. All that was done in the reign of Henry VIII. was to disallow, with the consent of such Bishops as Bonner, of London, and Gardner, of Winchester, the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome over the realm of England as resting on Divine right. . . .

"It will be seen that Rome, in the exercise of her usurpations, was the primary cause of all the trouble in the domestic affairs of Henry VIII.; and so far as the divorce from Katharine is concerned, Clement VII. would have granted it had not the nephew of Katharine, the Mighty Emperor Charles V. of Germany, had him metaphorically by the throat and given him to understand that if he did so it would be at his peril.

"The Church of England . . . continued on in her unbroken organic life through the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and so passes on to our time and to us. . . . During all this time, there was but one Church in England which included *all* who acknowledged the Catholic faith. There were what may be called different schools or tendencies in the bosom of the Church which struggled for the supremacy. During Edward VI.'s reign, the Protestant School was in the ascendant; during Mary's reign the Italian School, or those who were devoted to a foreign jurisdiction, gained the victory; when Elizabeth came to the throne, the final settlement was made and the School which stood for the Pope and Medievalism was, as it proved, finally suppressed, and the Church resting upon her national basis included all who acknowledged the Catholic faith until the twelfth year of that reign. Let it ever be remembered that, in 1570, the Pope, Pius V., was the author of a schism in the Catholic body in England by ordering by his Bull those who were willing to acknowledge his obedience to leave the jurisdiction of their Bishops and the altars of their Church and set up a separate and schismatical Church in immediate dependence upon himself, a foreign Bishop. Henceforth, and now, the Roman Catholic Church in England is a schismatical body and is justly and accurately defined as the 'Italian Mission.'

"The Pope is the founder of this, if his friends choose so to term it, 'the Roman Catholic Church in England' in 1570, which broke away from the true Catholic Church of England, which was planted in Apostolic times and comes down without break or interruption in all lines of organic continuity from the beginning to the present time."

A "FLOWER-SERMON."

IN 1885, Henry Shaw, of St. Louis, willed the Washington University a very large amount of property for the establishment of a Botanical Garden, with museum and library connected, to be called the Missouri Botanical Garden. The will also provided for a "Flower-Sermon" to be delivered at the annual banquet of the trustees. The sermons which have been delivered since 1890 are published in the annual volume issued by the Trustees and called 'The Missouri Botanical Garden,' a memoir

that ranks with similar ones issued by learned institutions. The fourth annual Flower-Sermon was delivered by the Right Rev. Thomas W. Dudley, from the text: "And they heard the voice of the Lord God walking in the garden in the cool of the day," Gen. iii. 8. The Bishop said:

"When bodily hunger has eaten and is full, what abounding provision is made for the gratification of eye and nostril, of the mysterious love of the beautiful! The toiling artisan, the thousand-handed spinner of to-day, doth vainly endeavor to fashion the fabric whose velvet softness shall not be as haircloth by the side of the delicious touch of the lily's coat. The artist has not yet learned, after his centuries of endeavor, to mix the color which can bring the joy to the eye which flares from the rose-tree, or soothes with its gentle radiance from the green sward. The chemist cannot distil the fragrance that fills the woods when the Summer rain has evoked from the wild grape her wealth of perfume. . . .

"I bid the commercial spirit of our age, the demon who possesses the vast multitude of our countrymen, 'Come, and walk in our garden in the cool of the day, and hear the voice of the Lord God proclaiming that dollars and cents are not the only measure of value—that man doth not live by bread alone.' . . .

"It is the will of God the Creator that upon man's own care and diligence shall in largest measure depend the progress of the race, the attainment of 'that one far-off divine event toward which the whole creation moves.' Come, and see how the wild rose of the forest has been literally transformed by the wise training of the masters of floriculture. Come, measure the giant strawberry nestling in its luxurious bed. . . .

"No matter how good the seed planted, no matter how regular and unfailing the sunshine and rain, can any flower bloom in a fetid atmosphere, can any fruit come to perfection under conditions of mildew and blight? The special revelation on the subject of the growing of the flower of humanity is to be learned in the flower-garden. The environment determines it. The gardener knows that lesson. . . .

"Hear, ye men, the revelation of the garden! Come, and note that the microscope discloses miracles of perfection in the curious fabric of the fern-leaf. Is my home amid the obscurity of poverty, the sorrows of affliction, the weakness of ignorance, still I may find the type of my condition in the 'violet by the mossy stone.' . . .

"It were a thing unheard of that the full ears of corn should spring unheralded from the furrows, or that, in harvest-time, the field should still be green with waving blades. Ah! here is a revelation of the wisdom of God that we need to learn: 'First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear.' . . .

"The flowers never fail to appear. How, then, if the flowers speak true, shall there be no answer to the universal longing for life, life unending, life full and free and boundless? The flowers teach immortality."

THE BIBLE AS A TEXT-BOOK OF LITERATURE.

THERE is much difference of opinion concerning the reading of the Bible in the public-schools. Probably, the majority of Protestants favor this; while very many persons oppose it on the ground that religious instruction should not be given in the schools. Quite apart from the question of the proper or improper interpretation of Scripture, there are those who do not believe that the Bible should be placed in the hands of children. J. J. Fitch, in *The Nineteenth Century*, London, July, commends the use of the Bible in the schools, because he regards it as the only available source of literary culture for the great mass of the people:

"It may be thought by some that it is descending to a lower ground when we speak of the Biblical instruction as a great civilizing power and as an elevating and refining influence on the intellectual life. But this aspect of the question ought not to be overlooked. Mr. Matthew Arnold was wont to insist on it with characteristic lucidity and energy. Literature, he always urged, was an essential factor in the cultivation of character and taste, and this is largely provided in higher schools by the study of the ancient classical writers. But for the mass of the people this kind of cultivation is only to be attained in one way:

"Only one literature there is—one great literature for which the people have had a preparation—the literature of the Bible. However far they may be from having a complete preparation for it, they have some, and it is the only great literature for which they have any. . . . If poetry, philosophy, and eloquence—if what we call in one word *letters*—are powers, and beneficent wonder-working powers in education, through the Bible only have the people much chance of getting at poetry, philosophy, and eloquence. . . . Chords of power are touched by this instruction which no other part of the instruction in a popular school reaches, and chords various, not the single religious chord only. The Bible is for the child in an elementary school almost his only contact with poetry and philosophy. . . . All who value the Bible may rest assured that thus to know and possess the Bible is the most certain way to extend the power and efficacy of the Bible."

"And in expanding this view into more specific suggestion, he gives in one of his reports this counsel to school managers—counsel which has been virtually adopted now by School Boards throughout the country:

"Let them make the main outlines of Bible-history, and the getting by heart a selection of the finest Psalms, the most interesting passages from the historical and prophetic books of the Old Testament, and the chief parables, discourses, and exhortations of the New, a part of the regular school-work. This could raise no jealousies, or if it still raises some, let a sacrifice be made of them for the sake of the end in view. Some will say that what we propose is but a small use to put the Bible to, yet it is that on which all higher use of the Bible is to be built, and its adoption is the only chance for saving the one elevating and inspiring element in the scanty instruction of our primary-schools from being sacrificed to a politico-religious difficulty."

"No practical difficulties have arisen in the interpretation or in the actual working out of the very simple and intelligible programme of the School Board. Of theoretical difficulties, indeed, much has been said on platforms and in pulpits, and by writers in religious newspapers, who cannot believe that any religious instruction can deserve the name which does not favor the interests of some particular sect or party. These theoretical difficulties, however, are virtually unknown in the school itself. The skilled teacher who finds himself face to face with little children, and who knows something of their character, their present immature opinions, and their spiritual and moral needs, soon learns to feel how infinitely petty and irrelevant are the topics which furnish the watchwords of rival parties, and the staple of sectarian disputes outside. To such a teacher, or indeed to any thoughtful Christian parent, probably the last thing he would care to discuss with a young child would be the difference between Church and Dissent, or between the tenets of a Baptist and those of a Unitarian. These differences, no doubt, become serious and significant as life advances and as opinions are formed. But they have little or no meaning to a young child, and are wholly out of place in a scheme of primary instruction."

A Progressive Pope.—Leo XIII. is probably the most notable Pope who has sat on the throne since Leo X., and he is a far better, if not a subtler man, although there are those who say that, with the exception of Bismarck, the present Pope is the only first-rate diplomatist in Europe. Leo XIII., in spite of his unfortunate decrees about the infallibility of the Bible, which can only rank with the equally foolish Papal Infallibility and Immaculate Conception dogmas of Pius IX., is politically, if not theologically, up to date. His advice to Ireland has been temperate, to the American strikers wholesome, while his timely arbitration, accepted both by the Peru Government and the insurgents, has lately prevented a bloody and useless war. At home he has been the friend of sanitation, and no enemy to education (only an enemy to the severance of education from religion, as a good many people in England at this moment are). He has built the Romans a splendid cholera-hospital, fitted with the latest scientific improvements. He has founded asylums for the poor and aged, and at his own expense he has built a noble aqueduct for supplying his native town of Carpinetto with pure water. But, at the present moment, the popularity of the Pope is largely political. As a rule, when the King's Government is unpopular, the Pope is popular. It is like Vesuvius and the Solfatara, when one is active, the other is quiescent, and *vice versa*.—*The Rev. H. R. Haweis, in The Fortnightly Review.*

Was Thomas Jefferson an Infidel?—The Rev. B. W. Williams answers this question in *The American Journal of Politics*, July, in his article on "Christianity in Our National Life." He says: "Mr. Jefferson has often been put down as an infidel; but a closer examination of his character reveals the fact that he was far from being a scoffer at religion. In 1803 he wrote a letter to

Dr. Rush in which he said: 'To the corruptions of Christianity I am indeed opposed; but not to the genuine precepts of Jesus Himself. *I am a Christian* in the only sense in which He wished any one to be; sincerely attached to His doctrines, in preference to all others.' He was a frequent and liberal contributor to religious enterprises. He attended the Episcopal Church regularly, and participated in the services. His children were baptized in that Church. His wife belonged to it. He was buried according to its rites."

The Decline of Religious Festivals in Japan.—"The national religions of the Japanese, or rather their religious observances," says *The Japan Mail*, Yokohama, "require concomitant pleasure and merry-making, exactly in the style of the ancient Greeks, whom the Japanese resemble in many ways. But that did not, formerly, detract from the spiritual importance of these festivals. There is, however, a great change now. The people of Tokio at least, fond of amusement and merry-making, have lost the fine, old, unquestioning faith of yore. They have learned that holy water is, after all, nothing but H₂O, with a generally large admixture of unclean organic matter. They have learned that miracles are out of date, and that the tales of their ancient gods and saints are hardly more than stately myths. And so there is no longer any religious fervor noticeable in any of the religious festivals of the capital. They have become mere *Volksfeste*, popular merry-makings, with the added attractions of rare-shows, strolling Thespians, and extortionate flower-sellers, combined with rare opportunities to show off one's best clothing and indulge in a little harmless flirtation."

Free-Thinkers' Baptism.—"The Berlin Free-Thinkers and Socialists have driven religion away from their services and deposed God," says the *Christliche Apologete*, Cincinnati. "They have substituted a thing of their own for the old, time-honored christening, and call it 'Civil Baptism.' What it is like may easily be guessed from the speech delivered by one of the heads of the Free-Thinkers, Clovis Hugues, at such a 'Civil Baptism.' He said: 'My dear children: in the name of the Social State and of Socialist revolutionary thought; in the name of nature, in the name of the Sun, in the name of the fluid which causes plants to sprout, in the name of the nests in which the birds sing, in the name of everything that is ever true and just; in the name of everlasting life I call down upon you the blessings of the liberty which no longer exists, the equality which has still to be created, the fraternity which has not yet been founded.'

"Who is not reminded of the words of St. Paul, Romans i. 21-23: 'Because that, when they knew God, they glorified him not as God, neither were they thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, and changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like corruptible man, and to birds, and four-footed beasts, and creeping things?'" —Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Something New from Josephus.—Professor Bratke, of Bonn, in the *Theologisches Literaturblatt*, of Leipzig, Nos. 16 and 17, reports and discusses a literary find of considerable importance to Bible-students,—a new testimony of the Jewish historian, Josephus, concerning Christ. The new testimony is found in certain Acts reporting a religious discussion in Persia in the Fifth Century between Greeks, Jews, and Christians, the question at issue being the claims of Christ and of Christianity. Just as Bratke was preparing these Acts for publication, they were issued almost simultaneously, by the German Church-historian, Wirth, "Aus Orientalischen Chroniken," 1894, and by the Russian savant Vassiliev, in his "Anecdota Græco-Byzantina," I., 1894. In the course of debate, the Christian disputant brings up a long list of Israelites, mostly taken from the New Testament, such as John the Baptist, Nicodemus, Joseph of Arimathea, Caiaphas, and others, and closes the list with the remarkable words: "Josephus, your historian, who has spoken of Christ as a just and good man, manifested from divine grace, doing good to many through signs and wonders." This testimony, which seemingly has never before been utilized by Christian historians, is regarded by Bratke as a testimony concerning Christ entirely independent of the one in the Antiquities; and by its contents and wording, very probably historically correct, antedating even the other and doubtful testimony.—*Sunday-School Times*.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

PROBABLY the most discouraging mission-station in the world is that of the Moravian mission in Thibet. There are three stations, and the work has been in progress forty years; yet only sixty-three have been won. Still the Moravians stick to their post.

THE CHURCH IS ENOUGH.—The Church of Jesus Christ was established and "organized" in perfection many hundreds of years before the modern craze for countless human organizations seized the minds of a lot of officious men who propose to help the Lord out. The Church of God—born of Heaven, is enough for us; it employs all our powers, contains all possibilities of good, and upon that rock we stand.—*Christian Leader*, Cincinnati.

AS TO THE FLOOD, DOCTORS DIFFER.—Suess, in *Das Antlitz der Erde*, and Neumayer, in *Erdegeschichte*, have attempted to show that the Mosaic account of the Deluge was copied with little change from an original Assyrian version, and that it was a local flood which took place in the plains of the Tigris and Euphrates, not in the Valley of the Jordan. In a recent number of *Natur Wochenschrift*, however, Herr Richard Hennig tries to prove that a general flood took place in the Ice Age during the Quaternary Period.

A BUST OF HEROD THE GREAT.—The Imperial Hermitage in St. Petersburg has just been enriched by a valuable historical and archeological relic—viz., the bust of Herod the Great, the ruler of Judea in the days of Our Saviour. This bust, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Irish Catholic*, Dublin, was discovered some years ago in Palestine by the Russian Archimandrite Anthony, the late head of the Russian mission in Jerusalem, and has been pronounced by experts to be genuine and the only one of Herod existing in our times. This valuable treasure has been bequeathed to the Hermitage by the deceased Archimandrite.

STRICT BIBLICAL CONSTRUCTION.—A bit of cross-questioning is going on between two of our prominent Baptist newspapers, which is of interest. *The Western Recorder*, which is a strict constructionist, laid down the broad proposition, "No authority can make anything right in religion that the Bible does not teach," that is, as we interpret it, teach expressly and in so many words. Thereupon *The Examiner* asks and repeats the question, "Can you give chapter and verse of the Bible-teaching for Sunday-schools, associations, conventions, etc.?" It grows sharply personal when it asks for the biblical authority for "religious newspapers."

DEVOTION TO THE VIRGIN IN JERUSALEM.—The Reverend Doctor John Tierney, writing from Jerusalem, says: "The devotion of the Oriental schismatics to the Mother of God can nowhere be better observed than in Jerusalem. There are here Russians, Greeks, Armenians, Copts, Abyssinians, Syrians, and many others. Most of them are schismatics, and yet in their worship, processions, devotion to the saints, etc., they have retained the practices of the true Church, from which they have been cut off for so many years. Even Mohammedans have a great devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and Mohammed himself places her among the excellent women whom the faithful must honor."—*Catholic Review*, New York.

MOHAMMEDAN MISSION WORK.—According to *The Home News*, London, the Sultan of Turkey is anxious to take steps to counteract the growth of Christianity in Africa. Numerous emissaries, Mussulman priests and others, are being dispatched, we are told, at the expense of the Sultan's privy purse, to Africa, in order to spread the Moslem religion and ideas, and thus to create a barrier to the advance of the Christian Powers in the Dark Continent. The Sultan's scheme will, we may safely believe, prove less formidable in practice than on paper. The privy purse referred to is not overflowing, and missionary enterprise is not to be prosecuted without funds.

JOAN D'ARC.—The voting of the second Sunday in May as a close holiday to celebrate the *culte* of Joan d'Arc is calculated to divide Frenchmen. The religious side of her character has been appropriated by the Church. The Monarchists want to farm her royalism, and this the Republicans will not hear of. The popular idea of Joan held by the masses is that she was burned by the English, which many question, and that she expelled them from France, which only was effected a century later, when Calais was taken. To reconcile all parties, a Radical Deputy proposes that Joan's fête ought to be amalgamated with that of the 14th of July.

TRUNK-RELIGION.—Says *The London Baptist*: "A little girl had been rummaging in her mother's trunk. There she found a 'church-letter' which her mother had neglected to present to the church into whose neighborhood she had moved. The little explorer rushed into her mother's presence, shouting: 'Oh, mamma, I have found your religion in your trunk!' There is a needle-like point in that story for a great many people. With far too many the neglected church-letter comes to be about the only part of the old church-life remaining. But surely a trunk is a poor, dark, mothy place for one's religion."

BAPTISM AND SUPERSTITION.—The last *Churchman* has a paper on "The Church's Teaching for Children," by the Rev. Edward Abbott. He tells us the child is "brought without needless delay to the font there and so to be baptized with water and the Holy Ghost and received into Christ's Church and made a living member of the same." And he makes this astounding assertion: "There can be no certain hope of spiritual life for those who have heard the Gospel, or of true membership in the Church of God, without such baptism." Then he goes on to say: "From the arms of the baptizing minister the now regenerated child, newly made a member of Christ, a child of God and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven, is placed back in the arms, not of the natural parents, necessarily, but of the godparents, etc."

When a man of Congregational lineage and a brother of Lyman Abbott, can really believe, and has the courage to declare, that the application of a wet finger can effect such miracles as he describes, can we wonder at any fanaticism and superstition with ignorant people?—*Christian Inquirer*, New York.

THE portrait of "Father Endeavor Clark," in last week's DIGEST, was kindly furnished by *The Review of Reviews*.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

CASIMIR-PERIER AND THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

THE French Socialists are furious over the election of M. Casimir-Perier, and join with the extreme Radicals in exclaiming that the liberties of the people are in danger. They have published a manifesto in which M. Casimir-Perier is called the "Man of the Reaction and the Friend of the Orleanists." The Socialists further declare that they have voted against M. Casimir-Perier and against M. Dupuy at the Presidential elections, because both these candidates are friends of the Church as well as of Capitalist and Royalist propaganda.

The *Petite Republique*, Paris, leads all the rest of the revolutionary Press in violence of expression. "With the election of Casimir-Perier," it says, "Plutocracy has completed its triumphs. The Elysée will be transformed into a resting-place for shady financiers, indebted and profligate noblemen, and intriguing clericals, bent upon delivering the Republic into the hands of the Vatican."

The *Lanterne*, Paris, says: "We are stupefied at the misfortune which has befallen France. Casimir I. has arisen and defies, with his accustomed energy, the rights of democracy. His term of office will be one of priestly misrule, reinforced by all elements inimical to the welfare of the Republic. The Reactionaries have discovered a new Deibler* to do their work for them."

Similar expressions of disgust are printed in the Italian Socialist papers, because the Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed a law empowering the Government to send Revolutionaries to Africa. The Chamber hesitated for some time to give the Government new power, even after the unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Premier Crispi. But the death of Signor Bandi, editor of the *Gazeta Livornese*, Livorno, convinced the Representatives that no one was safe from Anarchist attacks, and that stringent measures are necessary to stamp out the evil.

"Signor Bandi," says the Rome correspondent of the *Courrier des États Unis*, New York, "was assassinated because he censured the murder of President Carnot. He was a well-known champion of liberty, and one of the famous thousand heroes of Garibaldi with whom he made his first descent upon Sicily."

"In the article which so incensed the Anarchists that they determined to be revenged upon him, Signor Bandi deplored that President Carnot should have fallen victim to the poignard of an Italian, a fact which gave color to the widespread though erroneous idea that Italians and their daggers are inseparable. He also called upon the authorities to exert their utmost sagacity and energy to purge the world of the Anarchist lepers and to tear the mask from the wretches who profess love for humanity with the devil in their heart."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA—VIEWS OF A CHINESE PAPER.

THE following, from the *Shen Pao*, Shanghai, may be said to fairly represent the views of the Chinese generally, who have any intelligent(?) idea regarding the attitude of the United States to China:

"The most unjust thing under heaven is the ill-treatment of the Chinese by Americans. At first, when the Chinese were invited, by treaty, to America, the treatment was fair and wages were good. They were hired to plow, and to farm. Now that the field is plowed and the farm is in good order, instead of good treatment, they are maltreated. As though maltreatment were not enough, they are damaged, and as though damaging were not enough, they are burned to death. Petty officers of the law listen to public opinion in this, the greater officials help the people, and the President, anxious to please the people, is indifferent, hoping thereby to hold his office for a longer time. Oppressive measures have been passed as to paying taxes, and being photographed, and they exclude from America those who have returned

to China, and prohibit immigration. And why so? Because Americans would fain have not one Chinaman among them. The Chinese Consuls (in the United States) are moved by the condition of the people. They have made representations to American officials, and have persistently done so till the pen was broken and the ink was dry, but the President and officials would listen only to the voice of American laborers, and their envy of Chinese laborers is such that matters are still thus."

Then after showing that the relation of nation to nation should resemble in justice the relation of man to man, the *Shen Pao* goes on to say: "The United States is a rich country. The common laborers receive high wages, but they are lazy. Bring some pressure to bear on them and they quit work. For this reason, Chinese laborers were invited to America. Their wages were low. They worked industriously, so the capitalists liked the Chinese. The American laborers thus became incensed against Chinese labor. Now, that Chinese have gone to America they cannot come away in a day. So a most severe law was passed. And though under the same heaven [with Americans] their lot was a most bitter one, the Americans desiring to expel those among them and keep out those who would go to America. The Treaty requires that Chinese be treated as those of the most favored nation. As to Americans coming to China for business, or as missionaries, the treatment of the Chinese officials is unexceptionable. If then any trouble arises, they are protected, and not despised. Americans treat the Chinese as enemies, persecuting them, and thus throwing the Treaty overboard. The Treaty is changed every twelve years. So there is a change this year. The Chinese Ambassador, Yong, with the American Minister of State, Gresham, reached, after consultation, in the second month, an agreement on six points. [Then follows a review of the proposed Treaty between the United States and China.] To this some agree and some do not. The Master Workman [of Knights of Labor?] in the North (of the United States) does not agree to the provision to allow any Chinaman, even though he has \$1,000 worth of property, to return to the United States. So the laborers of the North have protested by petition. The Southern labor-organization is favorable to the Treaty. The matter is yet unsettled."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

From the point of view of an American resident in China, your correspondent would like to add the conviction that Chinese are dealt with as kindly under even the Geary Law—as a law—as American residents are dealt with in China, or ever have been. In our judgment the new Treaty fails just here—to guard the rights of Americans in China.

WILL NORWAY SEPARATE FROM SWEDEN?

THE struggles of the Irish Nationalists and Bohemian Omladinists are not the only evidences of the strong movement for decentralization among the nations of Europe. The most important of the Separatist attempts is at present going on in the Scandinavian peninsula. The King of Sweden is, however, little inclined to loosen his hold upon Norway, and the Swedish Government is quietly preparing for a struggle.

"It has now been established beyond doubt," says the *Independence Belge*, Brussels, "that a large number of the rifles intended for the use of the Norwegian troops were rendered useless by removing some parts of the mechanism. This was done in obedience to secret orders emanating from the highest military authorities. This applies especially to the armories in the extreme South of Norway and the provinces bordering on Sweden. An invasion by Swedish troops was thus rendered easy. At the same time, the official Press began to urge the King to modify the Constitution by a *coup d'état*. An open breach was nevertheless averted. King Oscar accepted the Sverdrup Cabinet, and continued to take the Norwegian Ministers of State from the party which ruled in the Storting by reason of its majority. Since then, however, the cry for secession from the union with Sweden has become stronger and stronger in Norway. It has been accentuated by the refusal of the King to institute separate Consulates for the Norwegians abroad, in preference to the present system of Scandinavian Consulates, which are mostly in the hands of Swedes. The navy-yards at Horten are the scene of

*The executioner of Paris.

unusual activity, and the fleet is being put in order, apparently without reason, as perfect quiet reigns in Christiania and in the provinces. This has caused one of the chiefs of the Radical Party in the Storthing to propose the following address to the King:

"For some years past Your Majesty has been surrounded by a Government which does not possess the confidence of the Storthing, a Government which has been condemned by a tribunal of the people, in perfect accord with the provisions of the Constitution. We are strictly opposed to the attempt made to disarm Norway by rendering the arms of the troops useless; for the people of Norway consider the military force of the country as a needful guarantee for the preservation of constitutional liberty and independence."

"It may be confidently expected that the Autumn elections will be favorable to the Radicals. The position of the King is not, therefore, very enviable. A discussion of the royal privileges can hardly be averted, and the new Storthing is almost certain to reject the supremacy of Sweden in foreign affairs."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ANTI-DYNASTIC MOVEMENTS IN SERVIA.

THE Balkan States are a continual source of danger to the peace of Europe. Russia believes herself justified in acquiring absolute control over the political development of Serbia, Roumania, and Bulgaria, hoping ultimately to add these States to her already vast dominions. Austria and Germany, however, do not intend to tolerate Russian preponderance in Southeastern Europe, and these last-named Powers find it difficult to prevent the Czar from taking advantage of the internal troubles of Serbia.

It has been thought that King Alexander committed an unwarranted breach of faith when he suspended the Servian Constitution. It appears, however, that he was forced to do so to save himself from the machinations of his enemies, and that the majority of the people applaud the act. The youth of the King led his enemies to think that it would be an easy matter to depose him. The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, a paper best informed on all matters connected with the Balkan States, describes the situation in Serbia as follows:

"The researches of the Belgrade police have brought to light the following facts: Long ere ex-King Milan returned to Belgrade, he received certain proof of anti-dynastic movements in Serbia. He communicated his information to King Alexander, who asked him to return to Belgrade immediately. It appears that the Radicals alone were concerned in these attempts to overthrow the present dynasty.

"There are two distinct movements against the present Royal family. The most important is connected with the Karageorgevitch family which formerly ruled in Serbia. They remind the people of the times when there were comparatively few officials in the country, when Serbia had no modern, organized standing army and the Servians were not yet compelled to pay the interest

on a national debt. All this appeals very much to those who are dissatisfied with modern institutions. They rally around the Karageorgevitches, but cannot make up their mind which member of that family of Pretenders to choose as head. The prime mover of this party is ex-Premier Positch, who is, as yet, forced to direct his machinations from abroad.

"The other section of the revolutionists is backed by Prince Nikita of Montenegro, who hopes to obtain the throne of Serbia either for himself or for his son. The Montenegrins have emigrated to Serbia in large numbers since the famine of 1889, and this emigration has entered upon a phase which is very disquieting to the Servian Government; for, while the emigrants formerly came in whole families, they now form troops of lusty, warlike young fellows only. The former Adjutant of Prince Nikita, Blazo Petrovitch, is directing the intrigues of the Montenegrins in Belgrade. He was supposed to have fled from his country to escape the displeasure of his sovereign, but it has now been shown that he is nothing but a Montenegrin agent. It is, however, thought that this movement is less dangerous than the native Servian one. The Montenegrins despise the Servians for their effeminacy, but the Servians hate and fear the Montenegrins for their avarice, and it is very likely that the whole country would rise against the men from the Black Mountains, were they to attempt to seize the throne."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE INDIAN MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

OUR readers will recollect that, some time ago, *The Spectator*, London, a very sober paper, alarmed the British public with the sensational news that another Indian Mutiny was in preparation. As proof of its assertion, *The Spectator* declared that the mango-trees in certain districts were plastered with mud, mixed with hair, as a secret sign of understanding between the natives. Some papers, including *The Pall Mall Gazette*, London, made fun of the matter, asserting that the cattle themselves had applied the mud. The following account in *The Morning Post*, London, nevertheless proves that the suspicions of *The Spectator* were not unwarranted:

"Two smart detectives, who had been on the track of the authors of the mysterious signs, gave information to the military authorities at Bareilly that the tree-smearers had commenced work. Accordingly, the alarm was sounded one night, the whole garrison, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, issued forth and formed a cordon of troops, gradually closing in upon the road where the tree-smearers had been seen at work, and just as the day dawned it was found that they had entrapped no fewer than twenty *Sadhus*. These men were practically caught red-handed, as the trunks of the trees had been freshly plastered, and the composition used in the process, together with some cow's hair, was found in their possession. The importance of this capture, which is, in the main, due to the officer commanding the garrison, cannot be over-estimated, for it has enabled the Government to get the first real glimpse into what the smearing of the trees really means. It appears that the *Sadhus* arrested at Bareilly are but a section of a colossal organization that was formed at Allahabad for the purpose of embarking on a crusade for the protection of the cow. It is a grave mistake to suppose that the work of this body has been confined to daubing trees with mud and hair; its members have preached to the people throughout Bengal, Behar, and the Northwest Provinces, and millions have taken a form of oath that has been prescribed. This briefly recites that the Hindu swears by every single hair of a cow's tail which he takes from a daub of sacred mud that he will protect the cow from slaughter. It is established beyond doubt that the hair which caused so much controversy is that of cows' tails, and the possession of a single strand is held to bind the owner, under diverse terrible penalties, to lay down his life, if necessary, for the protection of the cow, the animal which he holds most sacred, and to lock up the secret of the oath he has taken in his heart. The Government of the Northwest Provinces is actively communicating with the Government of India regarding the measures that should be taken in view of this exposure of the actual aims of the tree-smearers. No doubt, the result will be the infliction of strict restraints to prevent Mohammedans from hurting the religious feelings of Hindus; while the leaders of the latter community will be required to keep their own people in order."



MILAN: "That turned out famously, little Alexander; now we'll try it again."



MILAN AND LITTLE ALEXANDER: "Great Scott! what's struck us?"
—*Die Wespen*, Berlin.

TRAFFIC IN JAPANESE GIRLS.

IT is a well-known fact that there are, in nearly every country, wretches who live by supplying women for houses of ill-repute, and the Governments of civilized countries have adopted more or less severe regulations to stop this traffic. The freedom of movement among the people of European nations makes it extremely difficult for the authorities to discover crimes of this kind, and the unhappy victims of vice are often ensnared by the dealers in human flesh under pretense of procuring a position as governess or servant in another country. This is not possible in Japan, where the emigration of women is under strict supervision. The individuals employed in this traffic are therefore forced to use all sorts of devices to supply the American market with Japanese women, as may be seen from the following account in *The Japan Mail*, Yokohama:

"As the vigilance of the Water Police increases, the stratagems of the vile procurers of Japanese women grow more desperate in their endeavors to get the wretched girls whom they entice into their clutches away from the country upon the outgoing mail steamers. The old dodge of hailing the vessels after they had passed outside the lightships has long ago been abandoned, while the cooperation of the mail-packet officers has also put a stop to the practice of Japanese women going on board the vessels on the pretext of saying farewell to departing friends and then being locked up in convenient places until the ship had got out to sea. It was left, however, to the ingenious brain of a Japanese named Tottori Yorozu and his wife to pack up their unfortunate victims—four girls between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one—in old traveling trunks. In the bottom of these a hole, six inches square, was cut, with a lid inward, into a false bottom, in order to admit air when required. These boxes were taken off to the steamship *Tacoma*, and it was only by merest accident that the dastardly scheme did not end fatally to at least three of the girls. A Japanese accomplice had gone off to the ship to receive the trunks, intending to unlock them when opportunity offered, but his intention was frustrated through the officers refusing such bulky packages in the steerage accommodation. Three of the boxes had been dumped on the deck without anything occurring—the unfortunate girls having already fainted for want of air—but when the fourth—a somewhat large trunk, in which was stowed Hoshide Ino—was put on the deck upside down, attention was directed through Hoshide crying out, 'Let me out,' in Japanese. The trunk was immediately opened, and to the surprise of everybody a Japanese woman was found huddled up inside. This discovery caused the other trunks to be opened, and in each a semi-unconscious woman was found. The police took charge of them. The price which the wretched traffickers in human frailty hoped to obtain from the sale of these girls, they have acknowledged to be from \$400 to \$500 in gold."

The Japan Gazette, Yokohama, deplores that the laws of Japan do not allow any other punishment to be inflicted upon the miscreants than a fine. They were convicted under the Japanese Emigrants' Protective Regulation, and fined from 80 to 120 yen. "This leniency," says the paper, "is all the more to be deplored as the present case of woman-smuggling is not the first."

An American Girl Honored by France.—"The French Government, ever ready to reward merit, has just shown its appreciation of a brave deed performed by an American child," says the *République Française*, Paris. "The medal of the Legion of Honor has been presented to a little girl, ten years old, named Jennie Carey, residing with her parents at Muckford, Indianapolis, for saving a Chicago-bound train last Summer. While walking along the track the child discovered that the trestle-bridge across a deep ravine was on fire, and utterly impassable. She thereupon took off her red flannel petticoat and ran down the track to meet the World's Fair Express, which she knew was nearly due. As soon as it came in sight she waved her petticoat as a danger-signal, which induced the driver to stop the train, which had no less than seven hundred passengers on board. Among them were several Frenchmen. Upon their return to France, they brought the child's presence of mind to the notice of President Carnot, with the result that she has received the decoration."

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE struggle between the two great parties in England has rarely been carried on with such persistency as at present. The House of Lords, as champion of the Conservatives, continues its policy of obstruction toward all measures adopted by the Liberal majority in the Commons. Thus, Lord Salisbury will oppose the Budget Bill in the Lords, the Budget having been passed in the Commons by a majority of 20 votes, 283 ayes against 263 nays. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, hopes that Lord Salisbury will carry out his threat, as such action would unite the Liberals in demanding the abolition of the House of Lords, on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the Anti-Lords Conference held at Leeds.

GRAF CAPRIVI, the Chancellor of the German Empire, persists in his view that the *entente cordiale* between the police departments of the several European powers is sufficient to insure the downfall of Anarchism. He opposes all repressive measures, and believes that it is best to leave the Socialists alone, although they are increasing their number of Deputies in the Imperial Parliament. Dr. Miguel, the Minister of Finance, favors repression; but it is assumed that his main object is to antagonize Caprivi, whose place he hopes to occupy in the near future.

THE Anarchist-scare continues throughout Europe. A new French battle-ship narrowly escaped destruction from a fire said to have been caused by an Anarchist, who is under arrest. The judges who conducted the trial of De Felice Guiffreda for inciting the Sicilian revolt are threatened with death by the poignard. *The Matin*, Paris, relates that the police of that city have certain information of the departure of an expert bomb-manufacturer from the United States, who will superintend the simultaneous destruction of the Elysée Palace, the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, the Palace of Justice, and the Stock Exchange. The authorities are, nevertheless, undeterred in their fight against the bomb-throwers. Their rigorous measures have had the effect of causing many persons who were formerly professed Anarchists asking the police to strike their names off the list of suspects, declaring that they have reformed their views. Thirty noted Anarchists will be tried in Paris at the General Assizes, beginning August 6. The Radicals are very bitter in their attacks on the Government's manner of dealing with Revolutionists.

NEXT to Anarchism, the cholera is regarded as the greatest danger. Official reports give an average of 150 new cases and 50 deaths from this epidemic, in St. Petersburg, for the first two weeks in July. Since then, the epidemic has increased. At Cracow, in Austria, the cholera is being kept down. Isolated cases are reported from the Eastern provinces of Prussia, but, on the whole, the Germans hope to escape this year.

THE plague at Hong Kong and Canton is still spreading. At the latter city, 10,000 plague-victims have died since March. Both Hong Kong and Canton are treated as infected ports.

The Daily News, London, receives news from Constantinople which tends to show that the earthquake in that city has thrown the population into an extraordinary panic. The rumbling of a heavy cart, or the rattling of windows because of a sudden breeze, sends the occupants of near-by houses headlong into the streets. All wealthy people have left the city, and the poorer are camping out in the public grounds and cemeteries.

THE Germans, who hitherto kept aloof from the outcry against aliens, have now joined in the demand for Anti-Immigration laws. The movement is chiefly directed against the Russian Jews. The National-Liberal papers, nevertheless, point out that Russia has been raised to her present standard of prosperity by the facilities afforded to foreign settlers.

IN consequence of the tariff-war between Germany and Spain, all Spanish goods are dutiable at 50 per cent. in addition to the regular tariff. As this closes Germany to the Cuban tobacco-trade, the United States and Brazil will profit by the tariff-war. This profit is, nevertheless, likely to be lost by the decrease of the export of American grain to Germany, as the wheat-crops of that country are reported to be especially good.

THE Mahdists, who have kept quiet for some time, made an attack upon the Italian colony in the Soudan on July 12. Twenty-four thousand troops were dispatched against them, and they were completely routed, with the loss of their colors and artillery. They were entrenched at Rossala, but made the mistake of overlooking the fact that the river Abdara in their rear would seriously hinder retreat. Hundreds were drowned while trying to swim the river. Colonel Baratieri, the commander of the Italian army, is of the opinion that this will effectually break up the rule of the wild tribes in upper Egypt.

PRESIDENT CASIMIR-PERIER, of France, hopes to dissolve the Triple Alliance. *The Journal*, Paris, reports an interview of the Italian statesman Boughi with the French President, in which the latter said that a reconciliation between Italy and France could be easily effected, as the peaceful condition of Europe made the Triple Alliance unnecessary.

THE Japanese Government has officially denied the truth of all reports to the effect that Japan would accept the mediation of any Power on the Korean question. Both China and Japan continue to send reinforcements to Korea. The British Consul at Chemulpo was roughly handled by some Japanese soldiers, an incident which is explained by the Japanese authorities as due to the fact that the Consul endeavored to go where he had no business to go.

ACCORDING to a Pekin letter, H. E. Yang Ju, Chinese Minister to the United States, Spain and Peru, having been commissioned by the Imperial Birthday Committee to buy something unique for the Empress-Dowager, has sent in the care of a deputy, two complete suites of drawing-room furniture of the best American workmanship, with the accompanying ornaments, etc., and mechanical playthings, such as singing-birds and the like. They filled over a dozen boats, and were landed at Tungchow recently, entering Pekin with yellow flags flying to denote their Imperial possessors. Nearly \$30,000 are said to have been expended on the things.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH DISINTERESTEDNESS IN THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

DURING the first century of our National history, the motives which animated France to aid us in the struggle for independence have been a subject of discussion. M. Doniol's recently published work on the subject in five volumes* is a compilation, from the archives of the French Foreign Office, of documents which have now for the first time been brought to the light, and if any lingering doubt still remains as to the purely selfish nature of the French aid, this volume ought to dispel it.

It is not that M. Doniol approaches the subject in an impartial spirit. On the contrary, he credits the French with the purest motives, and charges the Americans with unwarranted suspicion; but this position is untenable in face of the evidences cited in the work itself. The work in question forms the subject of a critical article in *The Atlantic Monthly*, July, in which the motive which prompted France to aid this country is shown from the records to have been simply a desire to weaken England. Vergennes, who was then Foreign Minister, pursued England with considerable tenacity of purpose, and, of course, in opposing England he sought to serve his own country. On this subject the writer in *The Atlantic* says:

"It is by no means clear, moreover, that the French Revolution, which he [Vergennes] did not live to see, but which expatriated and ruined his sons, was hastened by American independence.

"It is true that French officers who had served in America returned home with ideas of liberty, but Lafayette's prominence in the Revolution was very transient. The cost of the war may have accelerated the financial deadlock which necessitated the summoning of the States-General in 1789, but if so, it merely hastened an inevitable break-down.

"Assuming, however, that the French monarchy was well advised in helping America, M. Doniol manifestly goes too far in maintaining that 'a more honest, devoted, and noble attitude, from first to last, has rarely been offered to the judgment of history.' He is positively incensed with American statesmen for being suspicious of French designs, and for signing the peace preliminaries before notifying Vergennes, thereby, as he contends, preventing Spain from recovering Gibraltar. Yet, by his own showing, France, like every other power,—like Spain coveting the left bank of the Mississippi, like Prussia piling Austrian schemes on the Bavarian succession, like the league of neutrals anxious to share in American trade,—was aiming at her own advantage. True, she did not seek the reacquisition of Canada, partly because she considered it impracticable; partly because she underrated its value, as she had done when leaving it almost undefended; mainly because she wished it to be, by continuing in English hands, a thorn in the side of the United States, rendering them dependent on her friendship; but she sought to get a share of American trade, to humble England, and to regain in Europe the prestige lost by the partition of Poland, in which she had been allowed no voice. Of sympathy with colonial emancipation there is not and could not be a syllable in Vergennes' dispatches. France had her West India colonies, which she wished to retain; and she was not apprehensive of any movement for independence, for, at home, as in the colonies, there was 'taxation without representation.' . . .

"He [Vergennes] chuckled at the sight of England 'tearing herself to pieces.' Then, in August, 1775, he dispatched a secret envoy, bearing the very appropriate name of Bonvouloir, to hold out a promise of French aid, and he advised Louis XVI. to give clandestine assistance. Here are his Reflections in 1775:

"By responding to the request of the colonies, and assuming the assistance given by us to be effective, the following advantages appear likely to result: (1) The power of England will be diminished, and our own correspondingly increased. (2) Her trade will suffer an irreparable loss, whereas ours will be the gainer. (3) It is very probable that in the course of events we may recover a portion of the possessions in America which the English have taken from us, such as the Newfoundland fishery,

the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Cape Breton, etc. We do not speak of Canada.

"Turgot, who, like the other ministers, had, in April, 1776, to give his opinion on this proposal, enunciated broad views on the uselessness of colonies in general, on the certainty in all cases of ultimate independence, and on the advantages of free trade; but we need quote, for our present purpose, only this short passage:

"The most desirable event in the interest of the two crowns [France and Spain] would be that England should overcome the resistance of her colonies and force them to submit to her yoke; because if they were subjugated merely by the ruin of their resources, England would lose the advantages hitherto derived by her, whether during peace, from the increase of her trade, or whether during war, from the use she could make of their forces. If, on the other hand, the vanquished colonies should preserve their wealth and population, they would preserve the courage and desire of independence, and would oblige England to employ part of her forces in preventing them from another insurrection."

"The policy of covert assistance was thus formally adopted twelve months before Lafayette's departure for America, which event thus falls into its true perspective as a simple episode, rather unpleasant than otherwise to Vergennes, because giving England a fresh ground of complaint. . . .

"In the Summer of 1776, Vergennes was on the point of unsheathing the sword, and he urged these considerations on Spain:

"The connection which the war would form between France and North America would not be one of those transient bonds occasioned by momentary exigencies, and then vanishing away. No interests could divide two peoples communicating with each other only by sea; the necessary commercial relations which would arise between them would form a tie, if not perpetual, at least of long duration, which, stimulating French industry, would bring to our ports those commodities, more necessary than precious, which America produces, which she formerly poured into English ports, and which, by feeding the industry of that nation, have done so much toward raising her to that astonishing degree of wealth to which we see her arrived. It is doubly an advantage when the increase of national industry tends to the reduction of that of the rival power."

"In any case, M. Doniol's charges of breach of faith against the American negotiators for peace are, to say the least, exaggerated. They may have been unduly suspicious as to French disinterestedness. Knowing how France had equivocated with England during the period of secret aid, they were naturally on their guard against her in the settlement of accounts. . . . Talleyrand may be deemed cynical, but he took the world as he found it when, writing from Philadelphia, in 1795, to Lord Lansdowne, who, as Lord Shelburne, had concluded the peace of 1783, he said: 'The Americans do not deny, indeed, that but for France they would not have succeeded in becoming independent, but they know too much of politics to believe in the virtue called gratitude between nations. They know that disinterested services are alone entitled to that pure sentiment, and that there are no such services between states.'"

THOMAS PAINE'S ESCAPE FROM THE GUILLOTINE.

THOMAS CARLYLE tells a story of the French Revolution in which Paine's escape from the guillotine is ascribed to the fact that when the jailer went round to mark the doors of the condemned on the day on which Paine's fate was determined, the door of Paine's cell was open and against the wall, and being marked with chalk, and subsequently shut, Paine escaped. The following is Carlyle's account of the incident:

"In this set of tumbrils [9th Thermidor] there are two other things notable: one notable person, and one want of a notable person. . . . Paine has sat in the Luxembourg since January, and seemed forgotten, but Fouquier has pricked him at last. The turnkey, list in hand, is marking with chalk the outer doors of to-morrow's *fournée*. Paine's outer door happened to be open, turned back on the wall: the turnkey marked it on the side next him, and hurried on; another turnkey came and shut it; no chalk mark now visible, the *fournée* went without Paine. Paine's life lay not there."

Mr. Alger, in his "Glimpses of the French Revolution," characterizes the story as one of the "myths" of the Revolution.

The story of the chalk-mark was first published by Paine him-

* "Histoire de la Participation de la France à l'Etablissement des Etats Unis." Par Henri Doniol. Paris: A. Picard.

self in a letter to *The National Intelligencer*, Washington, November 29, 1802, of which the following is an extract:

"One hundred and sixty-eight persons were taken out of the Luxembourg in one night, and a hundred and sixty of them guillotined next day, of which I now know I was to have been one; and the manner I escaped that fate is curious, and has all the appearance of accident. The room in which I was lodged was on the ground floor, and one of a long range of rooms under a gallery, and the door of it opened outward and flat against the wall; so that when it was open, the inside of the door appeared outward, and the contrary when it was shut. I had three comrades, fellow prisoners with me, Joseph Vanhuele of Bruges, since president of the municipality of that town, Charles Bastini, and Michael Robyns of Louvain."

Now there is evidence that seven years earlier, when Paine published his "Age of Reason," he knew nothing of the story. In that work, referring to Robespierre's order for his execution "in the interests of America as well as of France," Paine writes:

"I heard no more after this from any person out of the walls of the prison till the fall of Robespierre. . . . About two months before this event I was seized with a fever, that in its progress had every symptom of becoming mortal, and from the effects of which I am not [October, 1795] recovered. . . . I was then with three chamber comrades, Joseph Vanhuele of Bruges, Charles Bastini, and Michael Robyns of Louvain. . . . I have some reason to believe, because I cannot discover any other, that this illness preserved me in existence. . . . From what cause it was that the intention [of Robespierre] was not put in execution I know not, and cannot inform myself; and therefore I ascribe it to impossibility on account of that illness."

Mr. Alger has consequently no hesitation in condemning the story as a myth. He says:

"One asks in vain why Paine, after publishing at the time a true account of his imprisonment, gave 'in after years' this utterly untrue account. Was he under some hallucination, or were his faculties impaired?"

Moncure D. Conway, author of a biography of Thomas Paine, contributes a paper to *The Athenæum*, London, disputing the justice of Mr. Alger's criticism and offers the following statement in explanation of the apparent discrepancy:

"Postponing for the moment the question of the story's truth, perhaps I can suggest its source. The first clause in the above extract in brackets is misquoted by Mr. Alger, and taken out of its connection. He makes Paine say that one hundred and sixty-four were guillotined, which is a small error; but he makes Paine say 'of which I knew I was to be one,' thus losing the significance of the words '*I now know*.' Paine, being delirious with fever, during the occurrences in prison referred to, had sought what information he could. Now, there is a letter of Paine to Jefferson (printed in my '*Life of Paine*,' II., p. 284) dated Paris, October 1, 1800, showing that in the earlier part of this year he had visited Belgium; and in another letter to Jefferson (cited *ib.*, II., p. 278) he relates a conversation there with the Mayor of Bruges, Vanhuele, his room-mate of the Luxembourg. Vanhuele was liberated on the fall of Robespierre, but Paine was detained until November 6. This visit to Belgium, more than four years after Paine had ascribed his escape to his illness, for the first time enabled him to talk the matter over with his room-mate, and the probabilities are that it was from Vanhuele that he obtained in 1800 the chalk-mark story he told in 1802, and learned that he was included among the one hundred and sixty-eight taken from the Luxembourg 'a few days' before Robespierre's fall."

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

THE "Star-Spangled Banner," like "*Die Wacht am Rhein*," and other stirring national anthems, had its inspiration in a moment of wild enthusiasm in which the patriotic sentiment was inflamed to the utmost. The following account of the circumstances under which the "Star-Spangled Banner" originated, namely, in the attack on Fort McHenry, Baltimore, in August, 1814, and of its author, Francis Scott Key, is taken from John C. Carpenter's paper in *The Century*, July:

"Taking advantage of the darkness, a little after midnight, sixteen British frigates, with bomb-ketches and barges, moved up

within close range. At one o'clock they suddenly opened a tremendous fire upon the fort. Five hundred bombs fell within the ramparts; as many more burst over them.

"The crisis of the fight came when, in the darkness, a rocket-ship and five barges attempted to pass up the north channel to the city. They were not perceived until the British, thinking themselves safe and the ruse successful, gave a derisive cheer at the fort under whose guns they had passed. In avoiding Fort McHenry, however, they had fallen under the guns of the fort at the Lazaretto, on the opposite side of the channel. This fort, opening fire, so crippled the daring vessels that some of them had to be towed out in their hasty retreat.

"From midnight till morning, Key could know nothing of the fortunes of the fight. At such close quarters, dense smoke enveloped both the ships and the fort, and added to the blackness of the night.

"After the failure to ascend the north branch of the Patapsco, the firing slackened. Now and then a sullen and spiteful gun shot its flame from the side of a British vessel. Key, pacing the deck of the cartel ship, to which he had been transferred, could not guess the cause of this. The slackened fire might mean the success of the land attack, in which case it would not have been necessary to waste any more powder on the fort. Again, it might be that the infernal rain of shells had dismantled the little fort itself, and the enemy was only keeping up a precautionary fire until daylight enabled him to take possession.

"The long hours were nearly unbearable. Key had seen the fate of Washington, and anticipated the fate of Baltimore.

"At seven, the suspense was unrelaxed. The firing from the fleet ceased. The large ships loomed indistinct and silent in the mist. To the west lay the silent fort, the white vapor heavy upon it. With eager eyes Key watched the distant shore, till in a rift over the fort he dimly discerned the flag still proudly defiant. In that supreme moment was written 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'

"The British ships slowly dropped down to North Point. Dr. Beanes went home to Upper Marlborough, very thankful as he saw the yard-arm of the *Surprise* melt out of sight, unburdened. . . .

"Of all National airs, it breathes the purest patriotism. Those of England, Russia, and Austria are based upon a sentimental loyalty long outgrown by this agrarian and practical age. The 'Marseillaise' is a stirring call to arms, and upholds only the worst—the passionate military—side of a nation's character. 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' while it is animated, patriotic, defiant, neither cringes nor boasts; it is as National in its spirit as it is adequate in the expression of that spirit.

"The tune of 'Anacreon in Heaven' has been objected to as 'foreign;' but in truth it is an estray, and Key's and the American people's by adoption. It is at least American enough now to be known to every school-boy; to have preceded Burr to New Orleans, and Fremont to the Pacific; to have been the inspiration of the soldiers of three wars; and to have cheered the hearts of American sailors in peril of enemies on the sea from Algiers to Apia Harbor. If the cheering of the *Calliope* by the crew of the *Trenton* binds closer together to-day the citizens of the two English-speaking nations, should its companion scene, no less thrilling, be forgotten—when the *Trenton* bore down upon the stranded *Vandalia* to her almost certain destruction, and the encouraging cheer of the flagship was answered by a response, faint, uncertain, and despairing? . . .

"Darkness hid the ships. As those on shore listened for the crash, another sound came up from the deep. It was a wild burst of music in defiance of the storm. The *Trenton's* band was playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." The feelings of the Americans on the beach were indescribable. Men who on that awful day had exhausted every means of rendering some assistance to their comrades now seemed inspired to greater efforts. They dashed at the surf like wild creatures; but they were powerless. . . .

"No; it is too late to divorce words and music.

"The song is generally accorded its deserved honor; the man who wrote it has been allowed to remain in unmerited obscurity. The Pacific Coast alone, in one of the most beautiful of personal monuments, has acknowledged his service to his country—a service which will terminate only with that country's life; for he who gives a nation its popular air, enfeoffs posterity with an inalienable gift. Yet Key was the close personal friend of Jackson, Taney,—who was his brother-in-law,—John Randolph of

Roanoke, and William Wilberforce. He it was, in all probability, who first thought out the scheme of the African Colonization Society; the first, on his estate in Frederick County, to open, in 1806, a Sunday-school for slaves; who set free his own slaves; and who was, throughout his whole career, the highest contemporary type of a modest Christian gentleman."

THE KIND OF MONEY THAT WOULD RULE THE WORLD.

A LARGE proportion of the currency schemes of recent years has been aimed mainly at creating a demand for silver, and of maintaining, as far as possible, a stable relation between it and gold. The Hon. M. D. Harter's scheme, which he has ventilated in *The Forum*, July, and which has been embodied in a Bill now before Congress, appears to belong to this class. Mr. Harter's proposal is to throw open the mints to gold and silver for the coinage of tokens which will not be a legal-tender. He says:

"There is a safe, sane, and easy system of unlimited coinage open to the United States and to the world, and I venture, therefore, to call it a perfect coinage system.

"Not the least of its merits is its simplicity and naturalness. Its application to our present situation is so easy, and its capacity for meeting every possible condition or commercial exigency which may hereafter arise is so complete, as to require only a plain and brief statement to make its advantages apparent and its acceptance by thinking people general if not universal. The plan is strictly to limit the work of coinage, by the Government, of gold and silver bullion owned by individuals, firms, and corporations, to measuring and stamping the weight and fineness of the coins. How readily this can be done is perhaps best shown by printing here the brief and clear text of a Bill now before the proper committee of Congress, and known as House Bill No. 5,941, copies of which may be obtained by writing to any member of the House or Senate:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the passage of this Act the mints of the United States shall be opened to the coinage of both silver and gold, upon the same terms as existed prior to eighteen hundred and seventy-three: *provided, however*, that no silver or gold coined hereafter for the account of the owners shall be a legal tender, and instead of being stamped "one dollar," "five dollars," "ten dollars," and so forth, it shall be stamped "one globe," "five globes," "ten globes," and so forth, and on the reverse side every piece of such coin shall bear the words "not a legal tender."

"Sec. 2. That nothing in this act shall be construed as taking away the legal-tender function of any silver or gold already coined."

"If the author of the Bill were to admit that he has no immediate expectation that it or anything like it will become law, this admission would not weaken the truth of the principle involved, nor lessen the certainty that in the course of the coming century this Bill, or some other embodying this very principle, will be the law of the United States and of every other leading commercial nation in the world.

"Suppose it were to become a law to-morrow, what would follow? This is the practical question. In the first place not a dollar of existing currency, gold, silver, or paper, would be disturbed, and if we had any need of more coin, both silver and gold bullion would flow to our mints until such need was filled, and then it would flow of its own accord, and not by Act of Congress or through regulation of the Treasury. If we needed less after a while, the surplus would reach the melting-pot or be exported in the shape of coin, and our market would be relieved of it in the same manner and for the same reason that wheat is exported. Whenever our people required more metallic money, the stream of bullion would again flow into our mints and out again in the shape of coin, so that safely and by absolutely natural means we should enjoy a financial millennium, when the supply and demand for coined money would meet and march together.

"Observe, too, that nobody would be cheated; for the 'globe' would pass at its actual value, just as the owner of labor or of wheat or of manufactured goods passes (sells) his property. Gold 'globes' would be current in the United States and everywhere else alongside the legal-tender gold dollar, while silver 'globes' would also command their real and therefore proper

value. The justice of such a law is plain, for it gives gold no advantage over silver, and the owner of gold or silver bullion no advantage over the owner of any other commodity. The unlimited coinage of *legal-tender* silver, on the other hand, would enable one citizen with his 45 or 50 cents' worth of property (silver bullion) to pay off any obligation given in exchange for 100 cents' worth of the labor, product, or property of his neighbor.

"But, asks some one who is more or less a victim to the idea that the legal-tender quality is necessary to make coin or paper a useful money, 'What would you do for a legal tender?' The answer is very plain. This bill would not destroy the legal-tender quality of the legal-tender money now in circulation (\$22.50 per capita), nor prevent the Government from coining *on its own account* additional legal-tender. But, as an average supply of one dollar of *legal-tender* currency per capita (*i.e.*, \$68,032,000) would probably be ample, and since we now have more than \$1,500,000,000 of legal-tender currency, it is easy to see that very many generations of men would pass before the volume of legal-tender would become a burning question."

TEACHING CHIMPANZEES TO WRITE.

PROFESSOR GARNER claims to have discovered some of the elements of monkey-language, and M. Nill has succeeded in teaching several Chimpanzees to scribble. A description of this last endeavor to bring the monkey nearer the man is given in *Illustreret Familie Journal*, Copenhagen:

"The West African tribes have a legend that the Chimpanzees once belonged to their communities, but that they were expelled for bad behavior, and gradually sank to their present low level.

"The Chimpanzee is the ape which has been most closely studied by prominent scientists. Brehm has cultivated the soci-



TEACHING CHIMPANZEES TO WRITE.

ety of Chimpanzees for several years and says: 'This ape cannot be treated as an animal. He is an animal, no doubt, yet he shows so many human traits that one forgets the beast. His body is animal, to be sure, but his mind is that of an uncivilized man. The Chimpanzee imitates after the manner of a man. If only his hand were as flexible as the human hand, he could learn to do many things which only man can do.'

"The Chimpanzee shows an interest in many things which are beyond the common animal nature. In Nill's Zoological Garden, Stuttgart, experiments have been made with two Chimpanzees. M. Nill has tried to teach them to write. When he for the first time showed them the use of a lead-pencil, they seemed to grasp his idea at once, and, with the utmost gravity, covered the paper with strokes and lines. They were intensely interested, and seemed to know that there was some mystery about writing. Their way of holding the pencil was as rational as that of most little children, and they seemed to delight in showing M. Nill their work. Our picture is taken from an instantaneous photograph taken by A. Specht."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LEGENDS OF THE WANDERING JEW.

THE story of the "Wandering Jew," immortalized by Eugene Sue, is of curious literary interest. The legend has been recently investigated by L. Neubaur,* who seeks to assign it to its true place in literature. Attention is drawn to this work by Karl Engel in a paper in the current number of the *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Literaturgeschichte*, Berlin, from which we extract the following:

"There are three main traditions from which all the legends about 'The Wandering Jew' are drawn. According to one, the oldest of all, the shoemaker Ahasuerus sat outside his door when the Lord Jesus Christ passed by on His way to Golgotha, carrying His cross. The Lord wished to sit down on Ahasuerus' stool, but was prevented and driven away by the cobbler. The Lord looked severely upon him and said: 'I shall get rest, but thou shalt wander about till I come again.' The second tradition is, that Pilate's doorkeeper, Kartaphilas, drove the Lord away from Pilate's door and struck Him severely in the face. As a punishment, he wanders restlessly throughout all lands and for all time. A later addition to this tradition tells that Kartaphilas was afterward baptized by Ananias, the same who baptized Paul, and that his name was changed to Joseph. According to the third tradition, 'The Wandering Jew' is that servant of the High Priest who struck the Lord (John xviii. 22). A later addition identifies this servant with Malchus (John xviii. 10), whose ear Peter cut off. An Italian legend says that Malchus had an iron glove on when he struck the Lord, and now must wander round and round the base of the column to which the Lord was chained at the time. He has several times tried to kill himself by running his head against the column, but he cannot die.

"The oldest records that can be proved to be historical are those of the monk Roger of Wendover (1237), of St. Alban's monastery in England. His 'Flores Historiarum' has been preserved by Matthæus Parisiensis of the same monastery. But the popular tale about 'The Wandering Jew' is no older than the beginning of the Seventeenth Century. At this time we also begin to hear anecdotes from people who claim to have seen Ahasuerus. Paulus von Eitzen, Bishop of Sleswig, saw him once in Hamburg passing in clear view in front of the pulpit, from which the Bishop was preaching. He has given a detailed account of his experience; and his pupil, Chrysostomus Dudulæus, has printed it. It is this account which lies at the bottom of the legend as told in the famous *Volksbuch* of 1603, and from it come most of the tales known. From this time on, the legend is found in the greatest variety of forms in novels, poems, stories, dramas, ballads, etc.

"Later, we find many impostors making use of the legend, and impersonating Ahasuerus. They made it a good business, and collected large sums of money from those who pitied them. The most notorious of these frauds was the one who, in 1868, imposed upon the Mormon farmer O'Grady, in Utah."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER.

THE essentially American custom of "trial by newspaper" is one admittedly open to grave objections. Its only justification is that the public demands it. When the public reads of an arrest, it wants to know all the facts and merits of the case, and to have an intelligent opinion as to the bearing of the facts on the guilt or innocence of the accused. So, too, during the trial, it wants to be guided to a verdict in anticipation of the verdict of the jury. The custom is commented on by J. Oakey Hall in *The Green Bag*, July. Mr. Hall takes an eminently practical view of the subject. He admits that the custom is "not free from barbarity," but his motto in substance is "Make the best of the inevitable." He says:

"Newspaper-trial is the great bugbear of lawyers who defend criminals. If they, however, possess that tact and discretion which Lord Bacon, in an essay, has declared to be often more useful than learning in a barrister, they will follow the newspapers and temper their own action or inaction to the Press-wind that has been blown or is blowing upon the jurors. And sooth

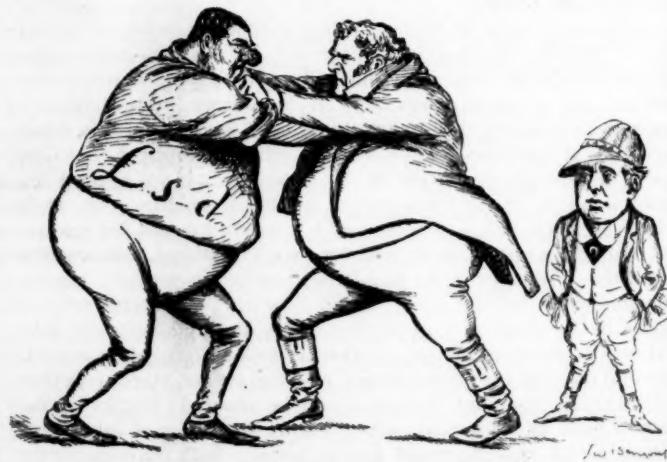
*"Die Sage vom ewigen Juden untersucht," 2d edition, Leipzig, 1893. J. C. Hinrichs.

to say, sometimes prosecution or defense may find valuable hints and suggestions from the trial by newspaper. . . . A prudent and tactful counsel for the accused will always pay attention to any newspaper-trial of his client—whether before arraignment of the latter, or during his crucial test of liberty or life—and consider the newspaper as a factor in the legal trial. If the counsel can impress his views upon the attendant reporter or a friendly editor, may he not be excused for taking what part he can in the trial by newspaper? As Press-procedures go, his professional attention to such last-named trial may become as necessary and as potent as his attention, before judge and jury, to the interests of his client.

"Be it a mischief, or an aid, or a disadvantage, the trial by newspaper is an American institution, almost unknown in England, and one that cannot be regulated, nor disowned, nor stopped. It exerts influence on magistrates, coroners, grand and petit jurors, and even upon some members of the Bench in these days of an elective judiciary. Strength of arm and goodness of steel and finesse had their uses in trial by battle: and wind, tide, and waves influenced the luck that came to an accused who was subjected to the ordeal trial of the drowning or flotsam test; and the point of compass that the N-E-W-S-paper in its trial of a client may select for the direction of its pen, is often as important for the lawyer to box as is the boxing of a jury under challenge or under evidence, and direct or cross examination."

The Disease Which Killed Columbus.—The disease which prostrated Columbus on September 26, 1494, and which is described as a "complete collapse," has recently been made the subject of investigation by A. M. Fernandez de Ybarra, M.D., a Spanish physician residing in New York. Dr. Ybarra, in a paper read before the Pan-American Congress in Washington, comes to the conclusion that it must have been a low fever and was most probably typhus. On his third voyage, Columbus is said to have suffered from a severe attack of the gout, the disease to which his death is also generally attributed. Dr. Ybarra has investigated the statements also, and takes the ground that it was rheumatism, and not gout, that the great voyager suffered from. He bases his conclusion on the ground that Columbus was of too humble an origin to have inherited gout, and that his pursuits and the absence of all opportunity for high living were not favorable conditions for its development. Dr. Ybarra announces positively, as the result of his study of the case, that Columbus died from cardiac complications of chronic rheumatism, following promptly on an acute attack which occurred on his third voyage.

"He Had Them at Home."—*The Globe*, London, tells the following good story of Mark Twain: "The humorist strolled out before breakfast one day, at Hartford, and, seeing his neighbor, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, on her veranda, paid her a morning call. On returning home he mentioned the visit to his wife. 'But surely,' said she in horror, 'you didn't go like that?' 'Why not?' he asked; and then Mrs. Clemens, whose one trial is her husband's nonchalant attire, drew his attention to the fact that he had on neither collar nor tie. After breakfast Mark dispatched one of the children on an errand with a small parcel, and by and by the messenger came back with a note. 'It's all right,' said he; 'Mrs. Stowe writes that she is quite satisfied, and always glad to see me, even without the customary neckwear. You see, I just sent over a collar and a tie, done up neatly, to prove that I really have such things, though I don't always put them on.'



THE STRUGGLE FOR THE MASTERY.

"I will go so far as to say that if the country does not control the liquor traffic, the liquor traffic will control the country."—Lord Rosebery, in a recent speech.
—Grip, Toronto.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Stocks.

Affairs on the Stock-Exchange are characterized by almost utter stagnation. This condition of affairs is generally attributed to the uncertainty attending the fate of the Tariff Bill. The fact appears to be rather that the uncertainty attending the ultimate fate of this measure has been provocative of all the little stir and speculation exhibited on the Stock-Exchange for many weeks past. The remarkable feature of the Stock-Exchange is the firmness with which prices of railroad-stocks are maintained in the face of decreased traffic along with general financial unsoundness. The conclusion is that the stocks are in the hands of strong holders who realize that any attempt to get out from under would result in bringing down the whole structure. There was no stock in which the transactions of the week reached 100,000 shares, excepting in Sugar-Refining and Distilling and Cattle-Feeding. There was the usual gambling in Sugar, which, after fluctuations covering $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., closed relatively strong at an advance of one-eighth. The decrease in gross earnings of American railways during the first week of July, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, was \$1,654,222 or 39 per cent. In the second week the returns of 37 railways show a loss of 18.2 per cent., and, although there has now been a general resumption of traffic, the affairs of the railways are by no means promising. An unpleasant incident in the week has been the developments in regard to the management of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. They have been accompanied by liberal sales of the stock and bonds of the company for European account. A not improbable result may be a modification of the proposed plan of reorganization.

The Treasury.

The total expenditures during July have been \$24,395,000, of which pensions have taken \$12,454,000. Only about \$1,000,000 more will have to be paid for pensions, and the excess of receipts over expenditures during the remaining ten days of the month will go to swell the surplus. The pension payments are heavier in July than in any other month because of the settlement of annual accounts and the fact that a small amount of money has to be turned over to each agency, instead of only enough to meet the payments at one-third of the agencies, as in other months.

The absolute refusal of the National Banks to let go of any of their gold for the payment of customs-duties continues to puzzle the Treasury officials and to cause uneasiness as to the gold-reserve. Seldom before have any considerable gold-exports occurred during July, and seldom since the resumption of specie-payments have the gold-payments at the Custom House been so small. The Treasury officials are not disposed to admit that Secretary Carlisle's order to resume silver-coinage is responsible for the situation, but some of Mr. Carlisle's critics think that it may be an element in the matter.

The exports of gold since January 1 amount to \$74,996,918, of silver \$18,174,526. For the corresponding period of last year the export of gold amounted to \$68,681,975, and the exports of silver to \$17,794,714.

The State of Trade.

If there is no sufficient reason for the argument that ascribes the state of the stock-market to Tariff legislation, we may nevertheless appeal to it to account for the general stagnation of trade. Country merchants are reported everywhere as running with very small stocks, as buying only for actual wants in sight, and there is every reasonable prospect of a considerable revival immediately on the Bill becoming law. No matter how unsatisfactory its provisions, to the majority it will be more conducive to business than the existing uncertainty. With the close of the great railway-strike, business has resumed its previous proportions, and shows at least some approach to the expansion looked for at this season.

CHESS.

Problematic Similarity.

The subjoined problems are taken from an article contributed to *Deutsches Wochensach* of June 10, 1894. The problem by Herr Skeidanski was contributed to the problem-tourney of the *Schachmatny Journal* in the year 1892, but subsequently withdrawn on the ground that the ideas of the problem were not original enough for a problem-tourney. Herr Skeidanski's astonishment on seeing his problem afterward in the *Schachmatny Journal* as a competing position under the name of J. Kesl can well be imagined. Herr Kesl, however, composed his problem without having seen Skeidanski's problem.

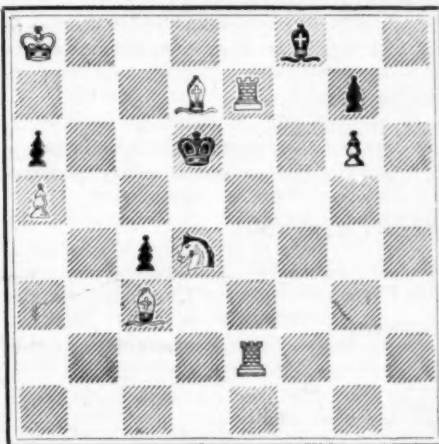
PROBLEM 18.

BY H. SKEIDANSKI, BERLIN.

(Bahn Frei, 1894.)

Black—Five Pieces.

K on Q 3; B on K B sq; Ps on Q R 3; Q B 5; K Kt 2.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on Q R 8; Rs on K 2 and K 7; Bs on Q 7 and Q B 3; Kt on Q 4; Ps on Q R 5 and K Kt 6.

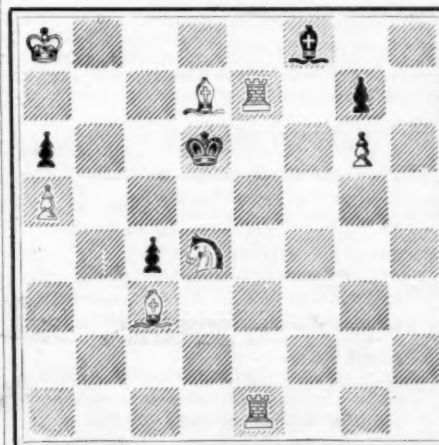
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM 19.

BY J. KESL, PRA.

(Schachmatny Journal, 1893, No. 376.)

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Same as Problem 18, except R on K sq.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 16.

White.

1 R-Q 3

2 R-K B 3

3 B-B 4 mate

or

3 B-Q 8 mate

1 ...

2 B-K 5

3 B-Q 6 mate

1 ...

2 Kt-K 4

3 B-Kt 6 mate.

Black.

K-Kt

K-R 3

2 K-R 5

K-K 2

K-B sq

K-B 4

K x Kt

We are sorry that this beautiful problem has one

defect. In the last variation White has two moves, (a) Kt-K 4 and Kt-R 7, with the same result.

Correct solution received from "M. W. H.," University of Virginia, and the Rev. V. F. Partch, Oakdale, Neb.

The Rev. J. J. Billingsley, Caldwell, O.: R-K Kt 8, will not do. For Black (1) K-B 4 and White (2) R-K Kt 6 would be a stalemate. A stalemate is a draw.

A. L. Cooper, Scranton, Pa., sent correct solution of Problem 15.

Several of our correspondents wish to know the proper way of notating a game or problem. There are two accepted plans:

White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-Q B 3
and	
1 P-K 4	1 Kt-K B 3
2 P-K 4	2 Kt-Q B 3

In the latter, White is the numerator, and Black the denominator. Some of our solvers count Black from White's side. This causes confusion; count Black from Black's side.

LEGAL.

THE STREETS BELONG TO THE PEOPLE.—Judge Gary, of Chicago, Ill., has rendered an important decision on this point. Marie Ouska sued the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company in the Circuit Court for \$5,000, the statutory limit of damages, for the death of her husband, who was killed by one of the defendant's trains at the crossing of Sixty-third and State Streets in that city. A jury awarded the full sum, and the company appealed. Judge Gary has dismissed the appeal in a decision which contains this brief but lucid statement of the law, applicable to nearly all grade-crossing fatalities:

"It may be urged that no man exercising ordinary care would attempt to cross that network of rails, but the appellant can claim no right to shut the citizen from the public street, and if the railway-company makes the danger so imminent, nothing can prevent a jury from finding against it when injury follows."

The force of this decision, coming as it does from so eminent an expounder of the law as Judge Gary, will doubtless be brought home many times to defend railway-companies in suits for damages. It contains the wholesome principle, often ignored by railway-officers and forgotten by the people, that the streets are the people's.

WILLS AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY ARE VOID.—The General Term of the Supreme Court for the Third Department has affirmed the action of the Justice at Special Term on the construction of the will of Robert Shaw, who died in January, 1892, leaving a widow who died a few days later, and an only child, a daughter. He left a life-estate to his daughter on condition that she would not return to her husband from whom she had been separated. The courts have decided that the condition that the daughter should not return to live with her husband is void, as against public policy, and the estate therefore went to the daughter for life. Another part of the will provided for trustees who were to see that the conditions made by the testator were fulfilled. But the Supreme Court has recently decided that as the trust was created simply to carry out the improper purpose of the father in preventing a reconciliation of the husband and wife, the trust provisions are invalid, and the life-estate, freed from the trust, becomes a full estate in fee to the daughter, clear of any restrictions.

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—In *Haynes v. Raleigh Gas Co.*, decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina in April, 1894 (19 S. E. Rep. 344), it was held that it was not contributory negligence for an intelligent boy, ten years old, when walking along the sidewalk, to grasp a guy-wire hanging from an electric-light pole to the ground, there being nothing to indicate that it was charged with electricity.

Current Events.

Monday, July 16.

The Senate passes the Legislature and District Appropriation Bills. . . . The House passes resolutions indorsing President Cleveland's course in the railroad-strikes; Congressmen Pence and Bland oppose the resolution.

The Italian Senate passes the Anti-Anarchist Bill without debate.

Tuesday, July 17.

The Senate passes the Agricultural Appropriation Bill with an amendment appropriating \$1,000,000 to exterminate the Russian thistle. . . . The House passes the Bailey Uniform Bankruptcy Bill. . . . Debs and three other strike-leaders are lodged in jail at Chicago on the charge of contempt of the Federal Courts; telegrams sent by them to strikers after the issuance of the injunction are produced in evidence; the prisoners refuse to be bailed out. . . . The President signs the Bill enabling Utah to become a State.

The Budget Bill passes the British House of Commons; Lord Salisbury's Alien Immigrant Bill, aimed at paupers and Anarchists, passes a second reading in the House of Lords. . . . The Anti-Anarchist Bill is debated in the French Chamber; the Radicals bitterly attack the Government. . . . The *Vigilant* wins the race in Belfast Lough.

Wednesday, July 18.

The Indian Appropriation Bill is discussed in the Senate. . . . The Tariff-Bill conferees disagree and decide to report a disagreement to Congress. . . . Secretary of State Gresham instructs our Minister to Japan to offer to the Japanese Government the good offices of the United States Government in the Korean dispute.

Sir William Harcourt announces that the remainder of this session of Parliament will be taken up with the Evicted Tenants' Welsh Disestablishment, and three other Government Bills. . . . News is received that Hawaii was formally proclaimed a Republic on the 4th of July, with Mr. S. B. Dole as President. . . . Chief Clarence leads a night attack upon the Nicaraguan troops at Bluefields and puts them to flight.

Thursday, July 19.

In the Senate, the report of the Tariff-Bill conference is read, and the Indian Appropriation Bill passed. . . . In the House, Chairman Wilson reports the disagreement of the Tariff-Conference committee, and reads a letter from President Cleveland, written some time ago, urging him, as leader of the Tariff-struggle, to reject the Senate amendments with regard to free raw materials. . . . Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, is nominated as Minister to Russia, Minister White having resigned. . . . The cruiser *Columbia* is ordered to proceed to Bluefields to protect American interests.

Lega, the Anarchist who attempted to kill Premier Crispi, is sentenced to prison for twenty years. . . . The Wagner festival at Bayreuth is opened with "Parsifal." . . . A case of cholera is reported in Berlin.

Friday, July 20.

In the Senate, President Cleveland's letter on the Tariff-situation is the subject of a sharp debate, but no action is taken on the report of the conference committee. . . . The House discusses the Tucker resolution for popular election of Senators. . . . The Senate Sugar Investigating Committee reopens its inquiry to examine brokers charged with having bought sugar-stocks for Senators.

Placards are posted throughout Paris threatening bomb-explosions in retaliation for the Anti-Anarchist Law. . . . The *Vigilant* is beaten by the *Britannia* for the eighth time in a race over the Dublin Bay course.

Saturday, July 21.

The Senate not in session. . . . The House debates and passes the Tucker Resolution for election of Senators by popular vote. . . . More directors of the American Railway Union are arrested at Chicago. . . . The Senate Investigation Committee examines brokers and newspaper-men on the subject of sugar-speculation by Senators; nothing of importance is disclosed. . . . Senator Allen's report of the results of the sugar and bribery investigation is made public; he exonerates the Senators and recommends legislation against lobbying and similar practices. . . . The cruiser *Columbia* starts on her voyage to Bluefields. . . . The Southern Pacific Railroad-strike is declared off, and the strikers will be taken back by the road.

There is a report that China has declared war on Japan. . . . The *Vigilant* again beats the *Britannia*, this time under conditions favorable to the latter. . . . Rapid progress is made in the French Chamber on the Anarchist Bill.

Sunday, July 22.

Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, is determined to re-establish the Dispensary liquor-system on August 1, without waiting for another decision from the State Supreme Court. . . . War between China and Japan is considered certain.

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To those who have intelligently and patiently used it, especially in chronic complaints, its effects seem magical. That it should cure deep-seated chronic disease without a dose of medicine appears to border on the miraculous. All this I have tested in my own personal experience and witnessed in the case of others.

Unknown to most of my friends, I was for more than ten years a subject of chronic dyspepsia, which gave rise to many other aggravating complaints, especially affecting the heart with severe pains.

I began faithful efforts for a cure; I used the most approved remedies of the "schools." I dieted, restricting my daily "rations" to the merest apology for a meal, dreading to eat because of the pains. From 160 pounds weight I fell to 148; my flesh became flabby and soft. I did not show by any apparent weakness of voice or manner the inroads disease and pains were making in my physical system.

Less than a year ago my attention was called to the Electropoise. The "heart trouble" had become exasperating, the pains at times intense and prolonged. My "bill of fare" was reduced to two or three articles of food and small in quantity.

I was faithful in the use of the little instrument, though I did not expect to get any immediate results from it, knowing that chronic cases always require time for a cure. My surprise may therefore be imagined when in less than a week I was intelligently conscious of marked effects for the better appearing in my case, the most prominent of which was the sense of general "toning up" throughout my system.

The Electropoise is a tonic, and now after six months, use my appetite needs no improvement. I eat all varieties of wholesome foods and feel no harm. My pulse is regular and palpitation of the heart has ceased. I have regained my 160 pounds weight.

While the pain at the heart is greatly diminished and by no means intense or prolonged, yet it is not all removed, and I am still using the Electropoise at intervals, to complete the cure. This remaining "heart trouble" only returns when I overdo in exercising, or carry heavy bundles, like a big packed traveling valise.

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If any persons, especially ministers, suffering the horrors of dyspepsia, wish any further particulars of my case, I shall be pleased to inform them, for I shall feel it a pleasant duty to aid them in securing that degree of health which will increase their joy and usefulness.

(Rev.) W. H. BOOLE.

I take pleasure in endorsing the above certificate of my husband, whose improvement in the use of the Electropoise has been truly remarkable.

ELLA ALEXANDER BOOLE.

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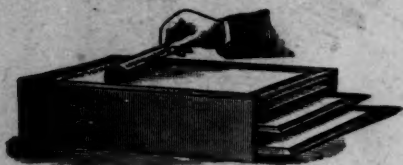
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